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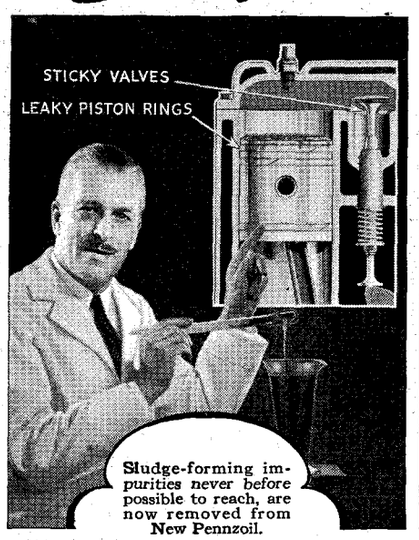

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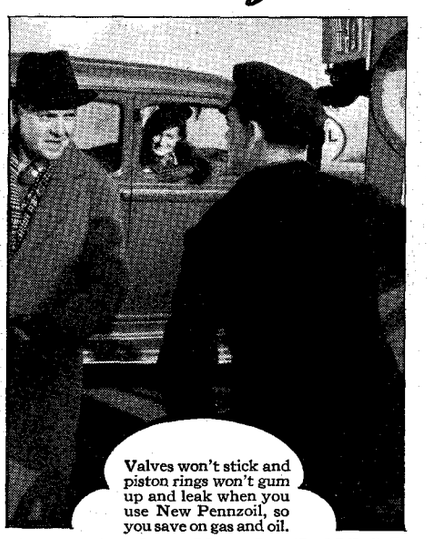

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2. Cuts oil consumption up to 50%.

3. Saves up to 15% on gasoline.

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By preventing sticky, leaky piston rings, New Pennzoil cuts oil consumption up to 50%. It has an unbreakable tough film and stands up twice as long as ordinary oil. You add fewer quarts . . . and the quarts you add last longer!

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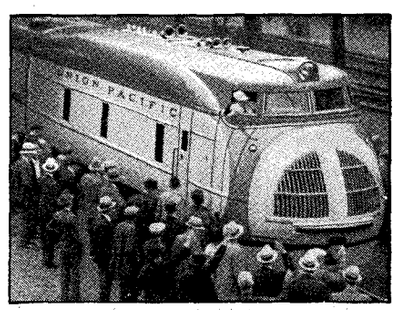

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The Literary Digest

SECOND EDITION

for February 23, 1935

VOLUME 119

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

* * *

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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chamber.—"S. E.," New York City.—The correct pronunciation is *chem'bar—ch* as in *chin*, *e* as in *prey*, *a* as in *final*. In the last half of the 18th century this word was pronounced to rime with *palmer*, and this pronunciation, no doubt based upon that of the French *chambre*, whence the word is derived, may be traced to the variant spellings of the word from the late Middle English period to that time. The chief of these were *chaumbre* (1300), *chaumber* (1350), *chalmer* (Scots, 1375, 1513, and 1582), and *chaumer*. Burns in 1788 wrote: "The brethren of the Commerce *Chaumer*." Kenrick (1773) and Sheridan (1780) indicated this pronunciation, but Walker (1791) preferred *chem'bar* (as indicated above).

detective, investigator.—"R. H. L.," New York City.—A *detective*, in the proper sense of the word, traces crime or obtains secret information for the detection of crime. His occupation is directly in connection with infractions of law. On the other hand, an *investigator*, as the term is ordinarily employed, is one who is occupied in the field of research, generally scientific; one who is engaged in seeking facts. A legislative inquiry into certain facts may be conducted by an *investigator*, and the inquiry may lead to the detection of infractions of law. In such an instance the work of an *investigator* and that of a *detective* might be along identical channels, but it is an incidental channel for the *investigator*, and the occupational channel for the *detective*.

line of least resistance.—"J. H. G.," Reading, Pa.—The expression, "the line of least resistance," means the line or course of procedure toward any goal along which the resistance of any opposing element is minimal.

respite.—"A. R. J.," Cincinnati, O.—The word *respite* forms its plural regularly—by the addition of *s: respites*. Mathews in "Getting on in the World," published in 1873, wrote: "When shall we learn . . . that frequent *respites* from toil are the very safety-valves of professional men?"

wry.—"A. T.," Hartford, Conn.—*Wry* is an element of some self-explaining compounds; as, *wry-billed*, *wry-mouthed*, *wry-necked*. As an adjective it is defined: "1. Bent to one side or out of normal or proper position; contorted; twisted; askew; as, a *wry* neck. 2. Hence, deviating from that which is proper or right; aberrant; perverted; as, a *wry* course; *wry* interpretation." Among authors who have used the word in the latter sense are Ben Jonson (1599), L'Estrange (1692), Sterne (1759), Scott (1821), Gladstone (1851), G. H. Boker (1856), Spurgeon (1886).

Contributors to This Issue

Frederick Hanssen is vice president of Thomas Gibson, Inc., investment counselors in New York City. He was born at Chicago in 1895, and studied law at night while working for the Harriman railroad interests, with which he formerly was associated. From 1921 to 1930 he was Managing Editor of ***The Financial World.***

Walter Malowan, who was born in Vienna, first took up bridge ten years ago, and, in 1933, was a member of the all-American Championship Bridge Team. He is Secretary of the International Contract Bridge Union, and is a frequent contributor to THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Otis E. Randall, from 1912 to 1931, was Dean of Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island. He was born at Stonington, Connecticut, was graduated from Brown University, and took his Ph.D. there in 1896. He is the author of several books on mechanical drawing and descriptive geometry. A yachting fan, he will celebrate his seventy-fifth birthday this month.

Constance Warren, since 1929, has been President of Sarah Lawrence College at Bronxville, New York. She is a graduate of Vassar, took her M.A. at Columbia University, in 1905, and formerly was head of the history department at Dana Hall and Pine Manor, Wellesley, Massachusetts. Swimming, or scraping and painting old furniture at her family home in the White Mountains are her principal pastimes.

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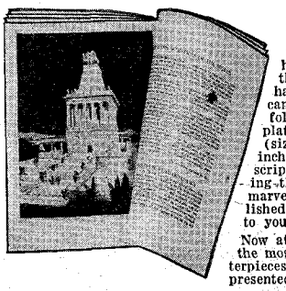

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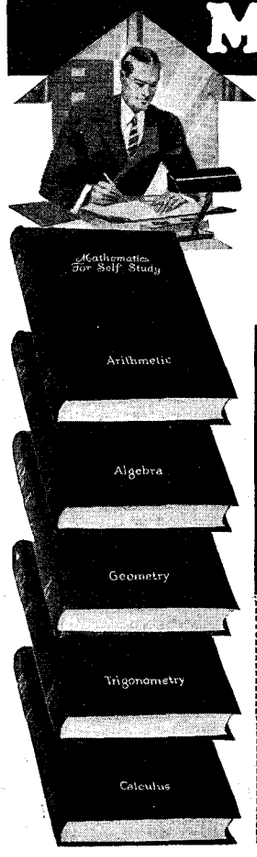

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Times CHANGE: *Principles* ENDURE

February 1, 1935 is the 92d birthday of a company which established in America a great principle — mutual life insurance on a legal reserve basis.

This principle requires that a life insurance company shall maintain perpetually such margins of safety as shall guarantee "its ability to meet all obligations whenever falling due."

The persistent adherence to this principle by The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has made membership in it increasingly valuable.

Notwithstanding many adverse conditions, The Mutual Life during 1934 increased its Assets from $1,119,855,726 to $1,160,509,652.

It promptly met all its obligations to Policyholders and their Beneficiaries.

It paid Policyholders and their Beneficiaries $155,338,880.

It maintained its Fund for Depreciation of Securities and General Contingencies at over $59,605,704.

Its Policy Loans decreased $13,651,975.

Its Insurance Forfeited and Surrendered decreased $157,704,907.

From its Gains in Operations, it set aside $28,308,383 for Dividends to Policyholders in 1935.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1934

ASSETS		LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	
Cash	$52,479,810.35	Policy Reserves	$994,683,303.00
United States Government bonds	104,688,967.65	Supplementary Contract Reserves	42,708,706.66
State, County and Municipal bonds	24,786,773.95	Other Policy Liabilities	20,175,509.95
Canadian Government, Provincial and Municipal bonds	14,048,262.00	Premiums, Interest and Rents paid in advance	3,419,910.36
Other Foreign Government bonds	766,593.74	Miscellaneous Liabilities	6,601,631.66
Railroad, Public Utility and Industrial bonds	413,862,802.47	Reserve against Interest on Mortgage Loans overdue more than six months	1,735,190.74
Preferred and Guaranteed stocks	18,628,275.00	Reserve for Taxes	2,551,011.70
Mortgage Loans (at cost)	258,047,392.75	Dividends payable in 1935	28,308,382.69
Real Estate (at cost or less)	50,960,801.68	Reserve for Future Deferred Dividends	200,765.10
Policy Loans	187,714,164.89	Special Contingency Reserve*	519,535.18
Premiums in course of collection	16,535,151.18	Fund for Depreciation of Securities and General Contingencies	59,605,704.55
Interest and Rents due and accrued	17,952,307.92		
Cash advanced to pay claims	38,348.01		
Total Admitted Assets	$1,160,509,651.59	Total	$1,160,509,651.59

**In this statement bonds not subject to amortization and all preferred and guaranteed stocks totaling $25,018,543 are at values recommended by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners. A Special Contingency Reserve of $519,535 carried under Liabilities and Reserves covers the difference between the Insurance Commissioners' values for the total of the non-amortizable securities and the actual market values as at December 31, 1934.*

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York

DAVID F. HOUSTON *President*

34 Nassau Street, New York

Everywhere men and women are giving fresh consideration to rebuilding and strengthening their plans for security against future needs through life insurance. If you are one of these, tell us you have seen this advertisement and wish to receive the booklet, "The Dollar that Keeps on Growing," recently published by The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

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NEW YORK The Literary Digest February 23, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

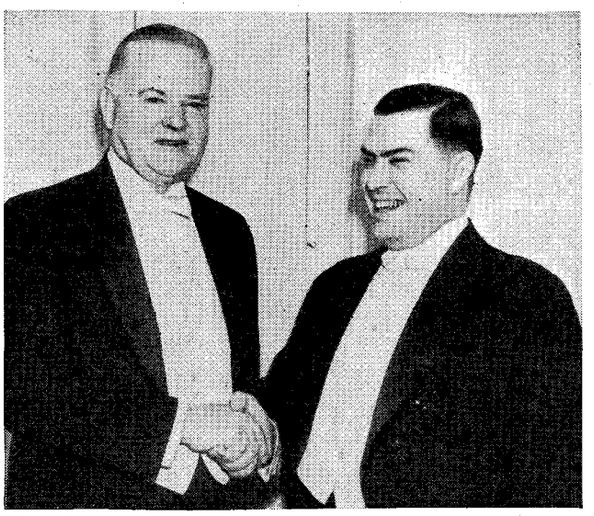
Hoover Speaks in New York; Roosevelt Term at Half-Way Mark; Social Security Program Forming; Important Post for General Wood

"Somebody said the Republican Party was dead."

Smilingly, and with these ironic words, Herbert Hoover last week opened an address at the National Republican Club's annual Lincoln Day Dinner in New York.

More than 700 diners, Republicans all, springing to their feet when he was called upon to speak, had cheered, whistled, stamped, and banged their palms together for a full two minutes. The warmth of their greeting, their obvious devotion to the Party of which he is still titular leader, put Mr. Hoover in high good humor.

Confidently, and plainly in better health and spirits than he was when he left the White House, he faced his white-tie-and-décolletage audience at the Waldorf-Astoria. It was his first speech in New York in two years. And, the day before it was delivered, Franklin D. Roosevelt completed exactly half of the term which he won from Mr. Hoover in 1932.



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Former President Herbert Hoover and Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, of New Jersey, at the Lincoln Day Dinner of the National Republican Club in New York

Mr. Hoover did not mention his rival's Administration in his brief and general address. But he shot at least one barb at it when he said: "Whatever violates, infringes or abrogates fundamental American liberty violates the life principle of America as a nation." Mr. Hoover has made it plain that, in his opinion, the Roosevelt New Deal does exactly that.

Dr. Glenn Frank

Other speakers at this Republican get-together made their meaning even clearer.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the National Republican Club, declared bluntly that "The present Administration at Washington has flouted the Constitution, emasculated Congress, assumed judicial powers, used the emergency legislation to break down important provisions of the Bill of Rights and shaken the foundations of our liberty and democratic government."

Glenn Frank, President of the University of Wisconsin, lecturer, author, and former editor, condemned the "hastily improvised policies with which we have sought during the last two years to meet the emergency and make over the national future."

Harold G. Hoffman, Governor of New Jersey, denounced Administration policies likewise and exclaimed:

"The Republican Party is alive! It is waiting for new and aggressive and inspiring leadership to be touched into militant life. The party that registered thirteen and a half million discerning votes in 1934 is a vivid organization."

Governor Hoffman National Figure

More than one Republican looks to Governor Hoffman himself to supply that "new and aggressive and inspiring leadership" he called for in this address.

The Governor became a national figure last November when he won office despite the Democratic tidal-wave. He is thirty-nine, broad-shouldered, chunky and full of ambition and energy. He has already made his way up a long stairway of public office, has been City Treasurer and Mayor of South Amboy, where he was born, as well as State Assemblyman, Congressman, and State Motor Vehicle Commissioner. Jovial and well-liked, a tireless "joiner" of fraternal organizations, he enjoys public appearances and makes speeches by the score when he is running for office.

The Governor, however, must wait his day and his chance. It was a Hoover, rather than a Hoffman, dinner that the Republicans held in New York last week.

Throughout his five-day stay in the city, Mr. Hoover was a mirror of beaming geniality.

He chatted with friends, saw a few of the sights, posed for photographers and told reporters, with whom he refused to talk politics, "I think what I enjoy most is the fact that I can discuss matters with people at great length and not be compelled to come to any decision."

At the New York Life Insurance Company, he was inducted into office as a director and received fifty New Deal dollars for attending a meeting of the board. From Florida, his Democratic opponent of 1928, Alfred E. Smith, who nominated Mr. Hoover for the directorship, wired a welcome to his fellow board-member.

Eventually, with a new mystery story in his hand, Mr. Hoover boarded a train and departed. There was "absolutely no political significance" in his trip East, he insisted.

Still, it was interesting that the trip was made just as President Roosevelt entered the second half of his term and just as the New Deal entered a period of revision and consolidation.

© International

Col. Theodore Roosevelt

The Supreme Court was still debating abrogation of the gold clause in public and private contracts—one pillar of the New Deal—when Mr. Hoover left New York City behind him.

President Roosevelt, preparing his message to Congress on the National Recovery Administration, was seeking to polish and strengthen this second pillar.

A third New Deal pillar, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, will be awarded additional powers if Congress approves

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Creampuffs or Meat?

—Bishop in the St. Louis *Star-Times*

a series of proposals by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

Finally, the Administration's whole social security program, the very corner-stone of the New Deal, was being shaped and reshaped in Congress.

The social security program comes in two parts which, the President believes, fit together neatly and soundly. One part, commonly called the work-relief bill, is intended to alleviate destitution; the second part, the Economic Security Bill, to prevent it.

Work-Relief Bill Under Fire

The work-relief bill appropriates $4,000,000,000 to President Roosevelt so that he may take 3,500,000 bread-winners off the relief-rolls and give them jobs on a huge public-works program. In addition, it appropriates $880,000,000, making nearly five billions all told, so that present forms of relief may be continued meanwhile.

Already passed by the House, it was reported out of the Senate Appropriations Committee last week and immediately ran into a barrage of criticism on the floor.

Just as the Senate debate on the bill got under way, President Roosevelt made Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood, President of Sears, Roebuck & Co., chairman of a committee of business men to advise the Administration on the spending of the $4,000,000,000.

General Wood was a classmate of Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson at West Point, and has served on the NRA's industrial advisory board. He is fifty-five, a native of Kansas City, Missouri. His face is resolute and healthy-looking, the jaw square, the mouth firm; his reputation as a man who drives on determinedly toward his objectives surprizes no one who has seen him.

He served as a cavalry officer in the Philippines and from 1905 to 1915 was employed on the construction of the Panama Canal. Tho Administration officials will not be obliged to follow his committee's advice, Washington expects them to follow a good deal of it.

The Economic Security Bill, the second part of the Administration's security program, was still being reviewed and revised by committees of the House and Senate last week. Opponents and proponents of its several sections were still submitting their protests and commendations and the bill seemed unlikely to get through Congress for several weeks at least.

Far-Reaching Plan for Economic Security

As it stands, however, it proposes vast national systems of unemployment and old-age insurance. Payments to the unemployed would be financed by a pay-roll tax on employers and perhaps employees also. Payments to the insured aged would be financed similarly, tho in this case employees and employers would certainly share the contributions.

If Congress makes changes in the bill, President Roosevelt is unlikely to discuss them. He refuses to discuss unfinished legislation, he told reporters last week.

If this bill is enacted in substantially its present form, it should prove one of the most far-reaching and important measures approved by Congress since that day on March 4, 1933, when Franklin D. Roosevelt succeeded Herbert Hoover.

In their comments on Mr. Hoover's appearance in the East last week, newspaper editors, not unnaturally, split according to political sympathies.

Thus the Norfolk ***Ledger-Dispatch*** (Ind.-Dem.) thought Mr. Hoover's intimation that liberty is being violated "has about it a reactionary ring that is not likely to carry it with any great force into the consciousness of the great body of the American people."

Newspaper Comment on Hoover Speech

Thus, on the other hand, the stoutly Republican New York ***Herald Tribune,*** in its comments on the Lincoln Day dinner at the Waldorf, thought that Colonel Roosevelt "made an excellent presiding officer," that Glenn Frank's speech "was a masterpiece of its kind," that Governor Hoffman was "clear and forcible," and that "it was like Mr. Hoover to subordinate himself . . . to confine his brief sentences to a simple description of Lincoln, bearing eloquently, if you will, upon present-day problems by reason of its Americanism, but without a reference to politics or personality."

© Underwood

Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood

"Perhaps the turn from the New Deal has commenced," ***The Herald Tribune*** said. "Perhaps reports of the demise of the Republican Party were always greatly exaggerated. At any rate, the Republicans who shook the stars of the Waldorf roof were unmistakably on their way."

The Washington ***Evening Star,*** noting Mr. Hoover's belief that much of the New Deal infringes upon fundamental American liberty, added: "There are many other Americans who are coming more and more to the same view."

© 1935, by Chicago Tribune

Firewood

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*

And the Providence ***Journal*** declared that in his remarks about violating liberty Mr. Hoover was "absolutely right."

"Failure to heed Lincoln's principles has gravely alarmed thinking Americans, who witness the growing New Deal trend to make them pawns of the State," said the Indianapolis ***Star.***

The Philadelphia ***Record,*** however, was amused by the "spectacle of Herbert Hoover posing as a liberal" and the Brooklyn ***Eagle*** commented: "We need to guard our liberties as never before, but we do not for a moment think that President Roosevelt and the responsible members of his Administration are less concerned than Mr. Hoover about the challenge to our liberties."

To the Louisville ***Times,*** finally, the interesting thing is the rumor that Mr. Hoover would like to carry his Party's banner in 1936.

"It is said that bee-keepers not only become accustomed to the stings, but finally get to feel a physical need for them," ***The Times*** remarked. "Regardless of what science might say of the possibility of stimulating effects of the honey-bee, human experience teaches that the sting of the Presidential bee, at least, is habit-forming."

In Brief Review

"The greatest speculator this country ever had," was a description once given to Arthur W. Cutten, of Chicago. Reputed to have made a $1,500,000 "killing" in corn in 1924 and to have controlled $7,000,000 worth of wheat in 1931, he was suspended last week from all trading on grain markets for two years. The order, effective March 1, was made by the Grain Futures Commission, composed of Secretaries Wallace and Roper and Attorney General Cummings, after it was alleged that Mr. Cutten had violated the Grain Futures Act by making false reports of his holdings

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and of concealing his position in the market during 1930 and 1931 to "manipulate the price of grain and thereby to make large profits."

It was alleged that Mr. Cutten transacted business through eight commission firms and split his trade into thirty-five different accounts, some of which were carried in the names of relatives and associates, but were owned and controlled by himself.

On behalf of Mr. Cutten, it was reported that failure to make the required reports was due to the unfamiliarity of a new secretary with the office routine. In a published statement, Orville J. Taylor, counsel for Mr. Cutten, described the order of the Grain Futures Commission as "unconstitutional," "outrageous" and "bureaucratic," and it was reported that the decision would be appealed all the way up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

• • •

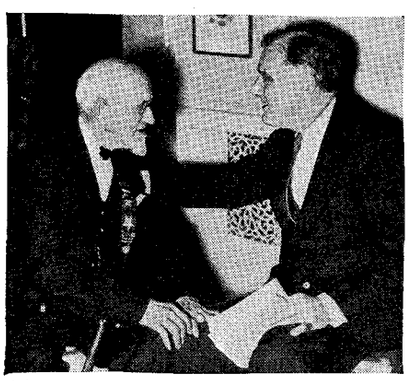
Arkansas share-croppers' protests against eviction last week brought a ruling from Cully A. Cobb, Chief of the AAA Cotton Production Section, that plantation owners operating under government acreage-rental contracts are not required to keep the same tenant farmers, but only the same number this year as last.

Ward H. Rodgers, former FERA instructor and organizer for the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, was free on bond after conviction on a charge of anarchy for inflammatory remarks made at a meeting of white and negro farmers. Subsequently, share-cropper rallies were broken up and Lucien Koch, head of Commonwealth College in Mena, Arkansas, was arrested among others for barratry, defined as spreading calumnies to create discord.

The charges were dropped while Mrs. Mary Connor Myers investigated as lawyer for the AAA.

• • •

Senator Huey P. Long, Louisiana Democrat who is at odds with the Administration, persuaded the United States Senate last week to adopt a resolution asking the Interior Department for all data collected by Louis Glavis, investigator, affecting



Acme

William Henry Gilbert, ninety-three, and President Roosevelt chatting in the Lincoln Room of the White House. Mr. Gilbert told the President of the time when he acted as guard of honor at the bier of the Great Emancipator

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Mrs. Oliva Dionne, mother of the famous quintuplets, gets a hair-wave in Chicago

James A. Farley, Postmaster General and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The resolution asked also for data affecting a New York builders' supply corporation, of which Mr. Farley formerly was an officer.

Learning of the resolution in Sarasota, Florida, Mr. Farley responded to it casually. "I am being whereased in Washington to-day by Huey Long," he said, "but I do not take it seriously."

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The National Labor Relations Board, named by President Roosevelt to settle industrial disputes, believes that the much-mooted Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act should be clarified.

It is this section that gives employees the right to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. "There is perhaps ground for genuine disagreement as to its meaning," said the Board in a report last week on its first six months of life.

The Board is firm for majority rule, under which representatives elected by a simple majority of employees represent the whole body of them in collective bargaining with employers.

Uncertainty over the meaning of Section 7-A slows up court enforcement of it, the Board reported, protesting that its decisions had been complied with in only seventeen out of sixty-eight cases of 7-A violation. Tho the Blue Eagle had been removed in twenty-four cases, the Board said, in many cases "the loss of the Blue Eagle had little practical effect."

• • •

The Child Labor Amendment, proposed by Congress in 1924, moves slowly toward ratification, but is now two-thirds of the way to the goal. At the time of writing, twenty-four of the necessary thirty-six States have ratified it, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Indiana having joined the ranks this year. The Legislatures of four States—Kansas, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Texas—have rejected it in current sessions.

The proposed amendment is backed by the Administration, the National Child Labor Committee and other bodies on the ground that it would free children under the age of 18 from exploitation. It is opposed by organizations equally energetic.

Following Through With the News

Profiteering Denied: Denial that his company had received World War profits of 86 per cent. was made to the Senate Munitions Committee last week by Homer L. Ferguson, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.

"As your record stood," he told the investigators, "our company has been pictured as a war-profiteering concern. Nothing could be farther from the fact."

The company's profit, he said, ranged from 8 to 23 per cent. on an investment of $14,500,000 to $18,100,000.

At a previous session, statements that the Navy was "a party" to alleged collusion among ship-builders in bidding on naval contracts were made by Senator Gerald P. Nye, Progressive Republican, of North Dakota, Chairman of the Committee, and by Senator Bennett C. Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, a member.

• • •

Wedding Bells: Miss Doris Duke, whose fortune was officially placed at $29,933,793 last year, was married last week to James Henry Roberts Cromwell, New York advertising man and son of Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. James B. Duke, and was witnessed by only a few relatives and friends.

Acme

Mrs. James H. R. Cromwell

The bride is twenty-two, the bridegroom thirty-eight. They left immediately on a world trip. Mrs. Cromwell was made one of the wealthiest young women in the world through a trust fund left by her father, the late James Buchanan Duke, President of the American Tobacco Company.

• • •

Major Acquitted: Maj. Charles A. Shepard, U. S. A. (retired), charged with poisoning his second wife, was acquitted by a Federal Court jury in Topeka, Kansas, last week. His third wife helped him fight the case. It was Major Shepard's second trial, the United States Supreme Court having reversed a conviction in the first, in 1930.

• • •

Defeated: The birth-control bill introduced early in the session by Representative Walter M. Pierce has been defeated in the House Judiciary Committee, 15 to 8. A week later, when he was attending a dinner in Washington celebrating the twenty-first anniversary of the birth-control movement in America, Representative Pierce announced that he had introduced another bill, similar to the one defeated.

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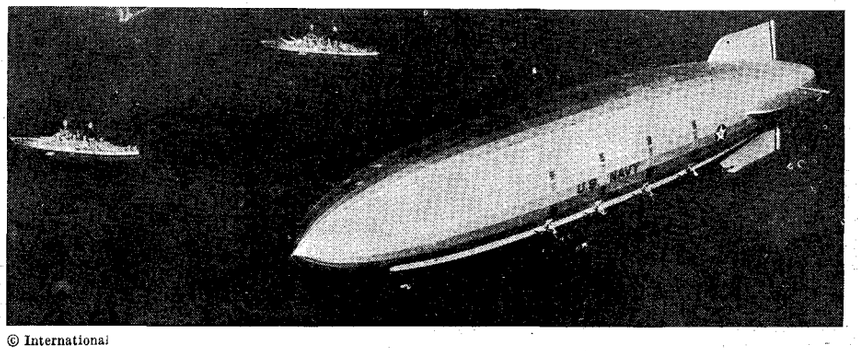
Dirigibles in Disrepute After *Macon's* Loss

America's Disastrous Record With Lighter-Than-Air Craft Leads Legislators to Look Askance on Further Experiments, but Aeronauts Remain Unconvinced Their Type Is at Fault

Acme



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Left, Lt. Comdr. Herbert V. Wiley, who regarded his air-cruiser, the U. S. S. *Macon (center)* as "a quick, long-range aerial scout," and, *right,* Dr. Hugo Eckener, veteran Zeppelin constructor and pilot

The Sunnyvale beacon flashed over the Santa Clara Valley through the night, vainly calling home America's last great dirigible, which lay at the bottom of the Pacific off lonely Point Sur.

The gaping hangar of the 1,000-acre, $5,000,000 air-station at the foot of San Francisco Bay stood as a likely monument to experimentation in lighter-than-air craft.

Just before dark, the $2,450,000 *Macon* had lurched crazily and inexplicably skyward, then had settled stern first into the sea. All but the chief radio operator and a Filipino mess-boy among the eighty-three officers and men aboard had taken to rubber life-boats and had been picked up by war-ships on maneuvers.

Despite this circumstance, official Washington, recalling the death of seventy-three men ordered to "stand by for a crash" on the sister-ship *Akron* less than two years ago, and heeding the world-wide outcry against a form of pioneering which had cost 350 lives in peace-time accidents, gave little hope to friends of dirigible development.

President's Attitude

President Roosevelt said he would not recommend further expenditure for such projects at this time. Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and whose home-city gave the *Macon* its name, heard the "death-knell" of air-ship construction which he had sponsored.

Even Ex-Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois, who, when he was Chairman of the Committee had convinced Congress that it should build both the *Akron* and the *Macon*, admitted that he was wondering "if the cost isn't too great."

"Frankly," said Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, "I do not know whether lighter-than-air craft justify expenses and accidents. We need other things worse, ships and air-planes, for instance."

In his last report, Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, had urged that the Navy continue rigid air-ship development, and the tactical and strategic employment of dirigibles as active units of the Fleet. The General Board of the Navy had advocated construction of dirigibles smaller than the *Macon.*

Graf Zeppelin's Record

Those who came to the defense of dirigibles pointed to the performance of the German *Graf Zeppelin,* under the command of Dr. Hugo Eckener. It will start its seventh season of ocean commercial use this spring, after having made sixty crossings of the South Atlantic, seven of the North Atlantic, and one of the Pacific. It has flown 1,025,271 miles. (The *Akron* and the *Macon* had each flown approximately 7,000 miles when they crashed.)

Germany is planning to send the recently completed *LZ-129,* which will accommodate fifty passengers, to America this summer.

America's twelve-year record has been disastrous. The spectacular destruction of the *Shenandoah* and of the *Akron,* and the grounding of the *Los Angeles* at Lakehurst last July after eight years of service, left only the *Macon* to demonstrate the practicability of the type.

Last year, on her way East to enter the Caribbean war-games, she twisted two ring-girders, and, due to changing atmospheric conditions, had trouble with helium. In her first engagement in the games she was theoretically destroyed by enemy bullets. In the second engagement, she burned out her bearings and limped back to Miami.

Nevertheless, Lt. Comdr. Herbert V. Wiley, U.S.N., the genial skipper of the *Los Angeles,* the *Akron* and the *Macon,* in turn, felt last November that the *Macon* had established her efficiency as "a quick, long-range aerial scout."

At Lakehurst, Lt. Comdr. Anton F. Heinen, U.S.N.R., recalling his previous defense of air-ships in THE LITERARY DIGEST (April 7, 1934), declared that, acknowledging the ordinary transportation risks, the accident to the *Macon* "does not change the real proven potentialities of air-ships either in commerce or for the national defense system, any more than the loss of the *Morro Castle* condemns the use of steamers in anybody's mind."

In London, *The Daily Telegraph* said: "Mankind never has been deterred by such accidents as that which happened to the *Macon,* but nothing is less probable than that nations will continue to build, at enormous cost, delicate air-ships, when every day is demonstrating that future travel through the air belongs to another type of craft."

As the usual investigations got under way, the New York ***Post*** declared: "Congress does not need to probe the *Macon* disaster. All Congress needs do is announce its refusal to condemn more American seamen to death—to declare that no more funds of American taxpayers will be squandered on these useless gas-bags."

Cost of Hauptmann Case

Fifty-one New York City policemen assigned to help investigate the abduction and murder of Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., were working at new tasks this week. Their department had spent $300,000 on the affair which resulted last week in sentence of death for Bruno Richard Hauptmann. But that $300,000 was less than one-third of the staggering expense incurred by all concerned including Colonel Lindbergh, the defense, New Jersey, Federal Government, newspapers, radio, and motion-picture companies.

The cost has been estimated from various angles. According to a United Press survey the case, from the night of March 1, 1932, when the child was taken from his crib in Hopewell, New Jersey, through February 12, when the jury was charged, has cost the Government and various agencies engaged about $629,000.

But, taking other items into account, the Associated Press put the total cost at more than $1,000,000.

In any event, the million-dollar total is not far from right if the various estimates are compared and balanced and if all items are included.

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Government's Gold Plan Upheld

United States Supreme Court, by Five to Four, Supports President Roosevelt's Monetary Legislation—Chief Justice Hughes With Majority—World Markets Respond at Once

Following several weeks of waiting last Monday the United States Supreme Court ruled that the New Deal cancellation of the gold clauses was lawful. It held that neither the Government nor its citizens could be held to the letter of their bonds to service and settle their obligations in dollars of the old gold content.

All over the world this decision of the Supreme Court had been awaited with profound interest. It gave a traditional five-to-four decision. Chief Justice Hughes voted with the liberal faction comprised of Associate Justices Brandeis, Stone, Roberts and Cardozo. Dissent came from the conservative group, Associate Justices McReynolds, Van Devanter, Sutherland and Butler.

Rush of Buying

When the news of the decision was flashed from Washington, there was tense excitement not only in American markets but in trading places all over the world. There was a rush of buying of both securities and commodities on all the exchanges.

Many years ago, Mr. Dooley said that the Constitution follows the flag and the Supreme Court follows the election returns. In the national elections of 1932, the New Deal won 22,821,857 votes against a field of 16,994,665—a ratio of virtually five-to-four.

That election broke down old party-lines, just as the gold decisions found Chief Justice Hughes, who himself came so close to winning the Presidential election on the Republican ticket in 1916 that he was at one time believed victor, voting with the liberals.

Wall Street responded with advances of from two to ten points. Gold-clause bonds, both of the Government and of private corporations, moved up sharply while non-gold-clause issues lost their premiums. In the foreign exchange markets the dollar dropped in terms of foreign currencies.

Commodity prices leaped forward altho trading in wheat and other grains was promptly suspended at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, and other American centers. Advances in wheat ranged from two to three cents a bushel.

The most sensational market performance was that of stocks in Wall Street. The rush of buying on the Stock Exchange immediately following receipt of the Washington news produced the greatest activity known for many months past. The decision marked a radical change in temperament. There was cheering and singing and the tickers were more than ten minutes late in recording Stock Exchange transactions. Railroad shares were the conspicuous leaders in the advance, apparently in recognition of the fact that railroad corporations are most heavily committed to those private gold-clause obligations which, by the Supreme Court's ruling, are no longer in danger of being enforced.

How Stocks Reacted

	Opening	High	Closing
Amer. Can	119⅝	123	121⅜
Amer. Smelting ...	35	39	37½
Amer. Tel. & Tel...	103⅝	106⅛	105
A. T. & S. Fe....	43	52½	47
Ches. & Ohio.....	41½	44¾	43¼
Consol. Gas	17⅝	18⅜	17⅞
Gen. Motors	31	33¼	32¾
N. Y. Central....	16¾	20½	19
So. Pacific	14¾	18⅝	16⅝
U. S. Steel	35⅜	38⅝	38

Such private contracts to the amount of nearly $100,000,000,000, together with government obligations in excess of $12,000,000,000 were affected by the Washington decision. If the gold-payment clauses contained in their indentures had been upheld, sixty-nine cents in the present currency of the country would have been added to every dollar of their face value.

Thus approximately $8,500,000,000 would have been added to the national debt and perhaps $70,000,000,000 to the total funded obligations of corporations.

The old American dollar represented 25.8 grains of gold and the fixed value of gold was $20.67 an ounce. The new American dollar as established by the Roosevelt Administration by authority of Congress represents 15.23 grains of gold and the fixed price of gold is $35 an ounce. Therefore the new dollar is worth in gold 59.06 cents as against the old. The old is worth $1.69 as against the new.

Claims for those sixty-nine cents were what the Supreme Court denied on Monday—claims made by respective holders of Liberty Bonds, Treasury gold certificates, bonds of the Missouri Pacific, and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads. Each of the several obligations called for payment of interest and principal in dollars of the old gold content, and therefore in dollars worth $1.69 in New Deal currency. To each of the claims the Supreme Court, five judges to four, said no.

"The bond now before us is an obligation of the United States. . . . This obligation must be fairly construed. The 'present standard of value' stood in contradistinction to a lower standard of value. The promise obviously was intended to afford protection against loss. The protection was sought to be secured by setting up a standard or measure of the Government's obligation. We think that the reasonable import of the promise is that it was intended to assure one who lent his money to the Government and took its bond that he would not suffer loss through depreciation in the medium of payment."

Effect of Decision

To the holders of private obligations —bonds of the Missouri Pacific, and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads—the Supreme Court pointed out that the currency revaluation had imposed the new dollar upon debtor corporations for their income and that another standard of outgo can not be justly imposed upon them.

Technically, the Supreme Court decisions did no more than assert that the Court of Claims has no jurisdiction to entertain the pleas made by the several holders of gold-clause obligations. Since the Court of Claims, however, is the only tribunal in which the Government may be sued, the decision was a practical dismissal of the suits.

In effect the Supreme Court decision removes what has been the most affected obstacle to business recovery and progress since doubt as to the outcome of the gold-clause suits became acute.

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The black-robed United States Supreme Court handing down decisions upholding tenets of the Constitution. When this exclusive photograph was taken Associate Justice McReynolds was absent. The others, *left to right*, are: Associate Justices Roberts, Butler, Brandeis, and Van Devanter; Chief Justice Hughes, and Associate Justices Sutherland, Stone, and Cardozo

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(*Compiled for* The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.*)

(CHART No. 6: As of February 16, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart. Numerals in parentheses in the amendment columns refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments were explained. Numeral (2) refers to the second Chart, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, numeral (3) to the third Chart, February 2, 1935, and numeral (4) to the fourth Chart, February 9, 1935, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means.

New Bills

Home Loan.—Two so-called Administration bills have been introduced relating to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and Federal Housing Act (H.R. 5531 in the House and S. 1771 in the Senate), and these have superseded the bills previously carried in the Chart under the heading of "Home Loan." These two bills, one in the House and one in the Senate, are similar in content.

Under their terms the Home Owners' Loan Corporation would be authorized to issue another $1,500,000,000 in bonds, thus increasing its total authorization from $3,000,000,000 to $4,500,000,000. The amount which may be advanced for repairs and improvements is enlarged from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000. A sum of $250,000,000 is provided for purchase by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation of Federal Home Loan Bank bonds or Federal Savings and Loan Association shares; this is done to provide the banks with cheaper money and expedite lending, and also to promote savings and loan associations.

In amending the National Housing Act, the bills would permit the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation to make loans or contributions to or buy assets of insured institutions to prevent defaults. They would give authority to the Housing Administrator to insure not only $2,000 advances on ordinary property but also $50,000 advances for alterations, repairs, etc., on commercial buildings (including apartment houses), manufacturing plants and industrial equipment. This is designed to promote work on larger structures.

Required capital of national mortgage associations would be reduced from $5,000,000 to $2,000,000 with a view to making the formation of such associations easier. These associations would be permitted to issue debentures up to fifteen instead of ten times the aggregate par value of their outstanding capital stock.

The bills also would require the Budget Director to pass on all expenditures and obligations of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Housing Administrator.

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AAA Amendments.—A series of amendments to revise and clarify various provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act have been grouped into one measure and introduced identically in the House and Senate (H.R 5585 and S. 1807 respectively). These amendments would permit, among other things, the use of government revenues to acquire farm products where the products have been pledged for government loans. They would also permit "benefit payments in kind." In other words, the Government could acquire a supply of farm products in seasons of high yield and redistribute them the following year as "benefit payments" to cooperating farmers. This plan is designed to balance the good and bad years, in accordance with the old Biblical admonition, and is sometimes described as the "ever normal granary" plan.

The amendments also clarify the authority of the AAA to issue licenses and to examine the books of licensees and parties to marketing agreements. They specifically authorize sales quotas or marketing allotments for cooperative marketing associations.

Title, No. Author		HOUSE					SENATE					Conference	President
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To House	House Floor Amendments	Final Action	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To Senate	Senate Floor Amendments	Final Action	Conference Rep't Approved	President's Signature
1	2												
BONUS													
Patman	HR1	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vinson	HR3896	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thomas	S2	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
INDEP. OFF. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-1-25	....
Woodrum	HR3410	Appro.	(2)	1-9	(2)	1-11	Appro.	(2)	1-16	(2)	1-17	H-1-30	2-2
ADDITIONAL APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-2-4	....
Buchanan	HJR88	Appro.	(2)	1-14	(2)	1-16	Appro.	(4)	1-25	(4)	1-28	H-2-4	2-13
DIST. COL. APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Cannon	HR3973	Appro.	(2)	1-16	(2)	1-18	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TREAS.-P.O. APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Arnold	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	2-1	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Oliver	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(e)	2-8	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
R. F. C.													
Steagall	HR4240	Bank'g	....	....	....	Passed	....	....	....	....	Passed	S-1-31	....
Fletcher	S1175	Bank'g	(4)	1-28	(4)	1-29	Bank'g	(3)	1-23	(4)	1-25	H-1-31	1-31
4 BILLION RELIEF						Passed							
Buchanan	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	1-24	Appro.	(a)	2-14	....	....	....	....
"BABY BONDS"						Passed					Passed		
Doughton	HR4304	W. & M.	(3)	1-23	(4)	1-25	Fin.	None	1-29]	None	1-30	None	2-4
SOCIAL INSURANCE													
Doughton	HR4120	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lewis	HR4142	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wagner	S1130	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
30-HR. WEEK													
Connery	HR2746	Labor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Black	S87	.....	....	....	....	....	Judic.	....	....	....	....	....	....
HOME LOAN													
Steagall	HR5531	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1771	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
CROP LOANS						Passed					Passed		
Jones	HR3247	Agri.	(2)	1-16	None	1-21	Agri.	(4)	1-29	(4)	1-30	S-2-6	....
Smith	S859	Agri.	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(2)	1-17	None	Passed 1-21	H-2-7	....
OIL													
Disney	HR3658	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Passed	....	....
Connally	S1190	I.C.	(f)	2-14	....	....	Mines	(3)	1-21	(3)	1-22	....	....
FARM CREDIT													
Jones	HR5440	Agri.	(b)	2-7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1384	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(c)	Passed 2-11	....	....
FOOD, DRUG													
Mead	HR3972	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Copeland	S5	.....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	(d)	....	....	....	....	....
McCarran	S580	.....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	....	....	....	....	....	....
BANKING													
Steagall	HR5357	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1715	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
TRANSPORT.													
Huddleston													
Bus. Truck	HR5262	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rayburn													
ICC Reorg.	HR5365	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	HR5379	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler													
Bus. Truck	S1629	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
ICC Reorg.	S1635	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	S1632	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bankruptcy	S1634	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
HOLDING CO'S.													
Rayburn	HR5423	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler	S1725	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
AAA AMEND.													
Jones	HR5585	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Smith	S1807	.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....

(a) The Senate Appropriations Committee amended the $4,880,000,000 work-relief bill in various respects. It struck out the authority to the President to create new government agencies or to consolidate or abolish existing agencies.

It authorized use of funds to finance farmers in purchase of land and equipment, and use, wherever practicable, of facilities of private enterprise for the new public works.

At one time the Committee adopted an amendment requiring payment of the "prevailing wage" on all projects, but later changed this to leave adjustment of wage rates to the President or such agency as he might designate.

(b) The House Agriculture Committee amended the original Farm Credit bill (H.R.4512) variously and introduced the new draft as H.R.5440, which it reported favorably to the House within 24 hours.

(c) The Senate amended the Farm Credit bill to reduce the interest rate from 4½% to 3½%.

(d) The Senate Commerce Committee, after considering the two Food and Drug bills (S.5 and S.580), made a new draft of S.5.

(e) The House made only minor changes in the Four-Department Appropriations bill.

(f) The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee redrafted the Senate's oil bill, making various changes in its provisions.

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At the Observation Post

Tho America Is Rapidly Getting the Upper Hand of Its Underworld Through Powerful Aid of the Federal Government, the Nation Is Paying a Price for Its Victory

"America Must Choose" might be the title for a good many books besides the one on economic policy written by Secretary Wallace. For example, it would fit to perfection a volume, or volumes, devoted to the subject of criminal law enforcement. Here is a province of government once reserved almost exclusively to the States. Should it be left to the States, or turned over to the Federal authorities? Or is there a middle course which will produce results without straining the Constitution?

The question becomes particularly pertinent with the conclusion of the Hauptmann trial; for the crime of which Hauptmann has been found guilty precipitated it in the first place.

One remembers the country's feeling of desperation over the apparent helplessness of local and State police to meet the hideous challenge of the Lindbergh abduction, also the epidemic of kidnapings for which it seemed to serve as an example. A demand, overwhelming in its insistence, developed immediately to make kidnaping a Federal crime. Hence the passage by Congress of the so-called Lindbergh laws.

Extending Federal Power

One of them forbade the use of the mails to transmit a kidnaping threat or a demand for ransom, or to commit blackmail, extortion, or criminal libel. The other prohibited the transportation of a kidnaped person across State lines. Their purpose, of course, was to give the Department of Justice the right of pursuit on its own initiative in any case displaying one or another of these forbidden features.

© Underwood

J. Edgar Hoover

All of this took place under the Hoover Administration, but it provided an impetus to further legislation of the sort which found every encouragement with the advent of the New Deal. It is the essence of the New Deal philosophy that the Federal Government must assume a great many tasks which hitherto belonged exclusively to State or local agencies. Among them, it was considered natural, should be that of stamping out crime. In any event, the Seventy-Third Congress, in session last spring, "added more to the provisions of the Federal criminal code than all previous Congresses."

The quotation comes from an article in ***Harper's*** by William Seagle, a New York lawyer. Mr. Seagle is plainly apprehensive of the trend. "The States," he has written, "have almost been deprived of their traditional control of crime. To a greater or lesser extent the Federal Government now has jurisdiction over obscenity, prostitution, rape, assault, indecent exhibitions, kidnaping, mayhem, blackmail, extortion, racketeering, criminal libel, murder, robbery, burglary, and grand larceny—a long and varied array of offenses. One might have supposed that the experience of prohibition would have taught the country a lesson as to the value of the Federal Government as an agency of law enforcement."

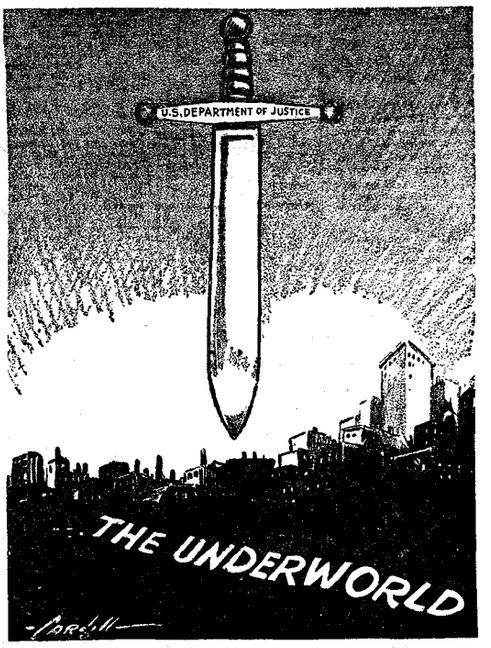
The obvious answer is that there is a vast difference between the enforcement of an unpopular sumptuary statute and that of laws, or rules of conduct, which have virtually universal sanction. In vindicating the latter the Federal Government has performed rather brilliantly, at least to judge from the testimony of J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Hoover made an address a few days ago before the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York in which he summed up the recent accomplishments of his bureau. He diposed thus of the Dillinger case:

"John Dillinger is dead, sent to his grave by the bullets of the Division of Investigation. His chief lieutenants are dead. There is not to-day one living major member of the Dillinger gang. More than forty persons who harbored and aided and abetted him have been sentenced to the penitentiary or are awaiting trial. Special agents of the Division of Investigation are on the trail of others and they will get them."

Of the death of Clyde Barrow and Bonnie Parker he said, "they deserved to be killed," and added: "Only a week ago, after the same painstaking inquiry by which the Division of Investigation wins 93.81 per cent. of all cases it takes to court, twenty-three persons were indicted in Texas for their share in the harboring and aiding of these outlaws." And so on.

There can be little doubt that with the powerful aid of the Division of Investigation, backed as it has been by the legislation to which Mr. Seagle takes exception, American society is rapidly getting the upper hand of its underworld. But there can be little doubt, too, that it is paying a price for its victory. "It is particularly to be feared," in Mr. Seagle's opinion, "that both State and Federal judicial administration may be imperiled by the new policy. Division of responsibility leads to the evasion of responsibility, the States will now be in a position to blame the Federal Government for any shortcomings in the suppression of crime." And again: "Accompanying the unprecedented concentration of Federal power, and a Fascist spirit in the world at large, the assault upon local criminal jurisdiction betokens, to say the least, a danger of wide-spread assault upon civil liberties."



The Sword of Sam-ocles

—Cargill in the El Paso *Times*

This danger is not entirely imaginary. One law passed by the Seventy-Third Congress, and condemned by Professor Moley in his capacity as a one-man crime commission, makes it a Federal crime for any person to flee from one State to another to escape prosecution or the giving of testimony in cases involving certain felonies.

Intervention Overdone?

This means that, if you attempt to avoid extradition, you may be put away for five years in a Federal penitentiary even tho it should turn out you are not guilty of the crime charged against you. It means that if you are wanted as a witness but threatened with death if you testify you may not cross a State line to protect your own life.

In other words, the intervention of the Federal Government in the prosecution of crime can be overdone. Possibly it already has been overdone. Meanwhile, let us consider the lesson of the Hauptmann case, brought to a successful conclusion by the intelligent cooperation of the New York City police, the New Jersey State constabulary and Federal agents. Each force made its invaluable contributions. Theirs was the middle course. W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Randolph Churchill, son of Winston Churchill, Britain's former Chancellor of the Exchequer, bobbed up in the news again the other day by upsetting a by-election. Jumping into the campaign uninvited, he ran as an Independent Conservative, thus throwing the victory to a Laborite, and helping his father in the fight against the regular Conservatives on the issue of the India Bill. Randolph, brilliant and dashing at twenty-four, made a vigorous campaign. His slogan was "No Surrender in India," and he attacked the Government for its "weak-kneed" policy. At twenty, Randolph gave a series of lectures in this country. His paternal grandmother was Miss Jennie Jerome, of New York.

Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N. (retired), now head of the American Red Cross by Presidential appointment, has been a close friend of four Presidents. Theodore Roosevelt appointed him as assistant White House physician. When Taft took office he was assigned to the Presidential yacht *Mayflower*. Wilson made him White House physician, and he accompanied the President to Europe. Admiral Grayson was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, in 1878. He is a graduate of William and Mary College, the Medical College of Virginia, and the United States Naval Medical School. He was made a rear admiral in 1916, and retired from active service in 1928.

Wide World

Dr. Charles A. Kraus, professor of chemistry and director of chemical research at Brown University, has joined a group of internationally known chemists by being awarded a Willard Gibbs Medal by the American Chemical Society. The award was made for his many years of research on the theory of solutions. Born at Knightsville, Indiana, on August 15, 1875, Doctor Kraus received his B.S. degree from the University of Kansas in 1898, was a fellow in physics at Johns Hopkins for about a year, then served three years as an instructor in physics at the University of California. From 1904 to 1914 he was on the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which awarded him his doctor's degree in 1908.

Wide World

Columnists

As They See Themselves

Drawn for *The Literary Digest* by A. B. Savrann of the Boston *Herald*

George Ryan: I was born in Boston with only a broad "A" in my mouth, and, after attending Boston Latin School, spent four years at Harvard College in the pursuit of learning. I began my newspaper career by writing allegedly humorous paragraphs for ***The Saturday Evening Gazette,*** and, later, for the Worcester ***Gazette.***

I flitted in and out of various newspaper offices for four or five years, and then joined the staff of the Boston ***Herald.*** There I have managed to lurk for the last twenty-odd years in a variety of jobs, as reporter, rewrite-man, night city editor, and city editor.

After leading a virtuous life for so long a period, I relapsed into my early delinquency, and, for the last five years, have written a column of rime and comment, entitled "Top o' the Morning." I am married and the father of five children.

Ernest Gann is a twenty-four-year-old who has been attracting the attention of Broadway. In addition to playing in "Sailors of Cattaro," staged by the Theater Union, he is directing motion-picture tests for two major companies, RKO and Warner Brothers, and is perfecting plans for a new type of short film feature. He was born in Lincoln, Nebraska, went to New York, and, at thirteen, got a job in a film studio. Later he became a stock actor, then returned to New York.

Tito Schipa, one of the great contemporary lyric tenors, has just returned from abroad for the opera-season. He was born in Italy in 1890, and first sang in a choir at seven. At thirteen he entered a seminary for church-service training, and was heard by the Bishop of Lecce, who volunteered to pay for cultivating his voice. He studied with Alceste Gerunda, noted master of *bel canto* of the day, and subsequently with Emilio Piccoli, at Milan, where he made his début in "La Traviata." In 1919 he joined the Chicago Opera Company, now is with the Metropolitan. Short, dark, Latin in appearance, he has a repertoire of a score of operatic parts. He is married, has two daughters, homes in Italy and California, and raises chickens for a hobby.

Miss Sarah Wambaugh recently returned to the United States after serving as an American member of the Saar Plebiscite Commission. She is planning a series of lectures on the Saar. Miss Wambaugh was graduated from Radcliffe College, and became assistant in the government and history departments of the college, serving for three years. In 1917 she received her master's degree in international law and political science at Radcliffe, then studied at the University of London, and at Oxford. Soon after the League of Nations was founded, she was appointed as a plebiscite expert at Geneva.

Wide World

What's the Name, Please?

Bowie—Pacific Coast weather forecaster—

Were he East in weather snowy
One might think his name was Bowie;
Golden Gate is mostly *dewy,*
So let's call him Mister *Boo'ey.*

Brcin—Sculptor from Yugoslavia—pronounced *burr-seen'.*

Ghazi—King of Irak—in pronouncing, transpose the *h: gah'zee.*

Gough—of American Radio News—not *gow* nor *go* nor *guff,* but *goff,* rimes with *cough.*

Jennewein—American sculptor—as some incorrectly say *genuine: jennywine.*

Van Nuys—Senator (D.) from Indiana—"I pronounce my name as *van niece.*"

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Washington Is Not Surprized by President's Outer Line-of-Defense Plan; Drastic Curb on Concealable Weapon Sales Drafted; Social Precedence and the Supreme Court

President Roosevelt's plan for an outer line of defense touching Alaska, Hawaii, and the Panama Canal Zone, and boosting the national defense program beyond the billion-dollar mark, caused no surprize to those who professed to know the deeper purpose of his visit to Hawaii last summer.

Mr. Roosevelt, War-time Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is interested in Hawaii, first of all, from the standpoint of national defense. Uncertain when he took office that Hawaii could defend itself, he has made it his business to make sure of it. This implies no more threat or challenge to any other Power than does the perfecting of the mainland coast defenses, it is explained.

With the rapid development of aviation, however, and the shrinking of distances, the West Coast of the American Continent becomes the second line of defense. Strong air-bases at Alaska, Hawaii, and the Canal Zone, coupled with the long-range flying now possible, enable the United States to move its first line of defense 2,000 miles out into the Pacific.

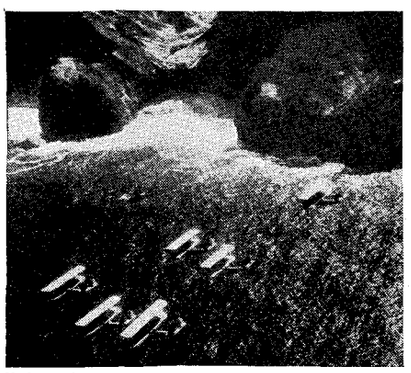
Defenses and Weapons

Previous Presidents have not been unmindful of this value of the Hawaiian group which had so hard a time getting Uncle Sam to annex them, and which to-day are having so hard a time winning Statehood.

* * * *

Talking about defenses and weapons, the bills which Attorney General Cummings has sent up to Congress to further the Federal Government's intensified war on crime constitute the most drastic legislation ever proposed by the Department of Justice to curb the promiscuous sale of concealable weapons.

Having made unprecedented headway in his war on the underworld, the Attorney General is for permitting no let-up. "Disarm the criminal" is his next stated objective. It sounds like a big order—one that obviously is impossible of complete literal achievement—but Department of Justice experts believe the time ripe for a Federal law to put under close control the traffic in pistols, revolvers, and automatics to combat the extraordinarily high American homicide-rate. This is on the theory that the fewer the weapons the lesser the menace of the desperate criminal.



Underwood

United States Navy planes flying along the Hawaiian Coast

Public Indignation

A more comprehensive law, known as the National Firearms Law, was introduced in the last session of Congress. While its provision as to machine-guns was enacted, the part covering small arms was emasculated. The Attorney General believes that the time to go back to Congress for the rest of the law is when public sentiment is in a high state of indignation over the pitched battles that gangsters have given Federal agents on public highways.

Keystone

"There is grave danger in the possession of any weapons by criminals."—Attorney General Cummings. The photograph shows a gangland arsenal seized in Philadelphia

America virtually is alone among great nations in permitting unlicensed sale of such firearms in most jurisdictions, officials say. The way to overcome the spotty restriction on firearms sales, the Department of Justice submits, is to impose a blanket Federal law which would require:

1. All pistols and revolvers to be registered if intended to be carried from State to State.
2. A tax on all manufacturers and dealers in small arms.
3. A tax of one dollar on each pistol or revolver transfer.

"These measures are essential," Mr. Cummings says, "especially in the suppression and eradication of roving criminals of the dangerous type with which the Federal Government has to deal. We are close to a serious crisis. There is grave danger in the possession of any weapons by criminals."

Many a Congressman thought this official warning from the Administration based on something much broader than the challenge of the habitual criminal, especially when it followed the declaration that "there are more people in the underworld carrying deadly weapons than there are in the Army and Navy of the United States."

* * * *

Pearson's, the Supreme Court print-shop, has attracted a lot of notice since the pendency of the gold decision brought its unique responsibility into public view. The Justices themselves, with all their dignity, have assumed a new dignity, it seems, in the world spotlight.

Underwood

Does Chief Justice outrank Ambassador?

But the members of the Court show their human side for a' that. Who would ever suspect them of engaging, for example, in a dispute as to whether the Chief Justice takes precedence over an Ambassador at the dinner-table of a Washington hostess, or as to whether an Associate Justice ranks the Minister of a foreign Power in the social circle?

Talk to a Washington hostess if you think this a trivial or amusing situation. It is so delicate, in fact, that most hostesses dare not face the problem.

Result: a Stalemate

It has long been contended on behalf of the jurists that, since they are a coordinate branch of the Government, on a parity with the Executive and Legislative branches, the Chief Justice outranks an Ambassador, who exemplifies a foreign country.

It is contended from the same standpoint that Associate Justices, tho perhaps not ranking Ambassadors, do precede Ministers. The Ambassadors or Ministers, who feel a duty to uphold the dignity of their countries, are prepared to make no such social concession. Hence the result is a stalemate. It amounts to a faux pas to invite the Chief Justice and Ambassadors or Associate Justices and Ministers to the same dinner.

DIOGENES.

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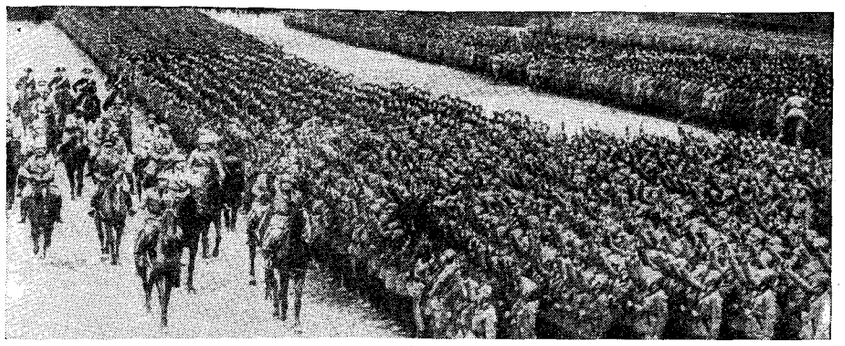
Italo-Ethiopian War Rumblings

Relations Between the Two Countries at a Critical Stage as Mussolini Sends Troops and Planes to Africa, and Warns Italians to Be "Ready for Any Eventuality"



© International

Premier Mussolini reviewing troops in Rome on the twelfth anniversary of the founding of his militia

Some hours after the first detachments of Italian troops sailed for Africa last Saturday Premier Benito Mussolini told all Italians mobilized in the clash between Italy and Abyssinia, or Ethiopia as its own people call it, that Italy must be "ready for any eventuality."

His statement made a profound impression not only throughout Italy and Ethiopia, but also in all European chancelleries which were studying Germany's reply to the London Anglo-French peace proposals. [See page 16.]

Clashes on Frontier

In the January 12 number of THE LITERARY DIGEST it was related that relations between Italy and Abyssinia had reached a critical stage after a series of encounters between their respective garrisons stationed along the undefined frontier between Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland. Both nations, who are members of the League of Nations, sent protests to Geneva.

A series of clashes between Italian and Ethiopian troops, which began late in November last, came to a climax on February 10 when reports from Rome of extensive troop movements in Italy coincided with the announcement of a twelve-day-old battle between Italian and Ethiopian forces in which several had been killed and wounded. The communiqué of the Italian Government said that an Abyssinian body of troops had attacked an Italian post at Afdub, south of Ualual, on January 29.

Premier Mussolini mobilized 241,000 soldiers on February 11 for the African expedition. He called out three classes of Italian sea-fighters and ordered a fleet of fifty air-planes into Eritrea, the dominion of Italy on the coast of the Red Sea. The length of the coast is about 670 miles. The total area of the dominion is 45,754 square miles, and the population, according to a census taken in 1931 is 621,776, inclusive of 4,565 Italians.

The three marine classes were called out by Premier Mussolini to assist in the transportation of troops to Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. The Colony of Italian Somaliland has an area of about 194,000 square miles and a population (1931) of 1,010,815 (1,630 Italians and twenty-eight other Europeans). It stretches along the east coast of Africa from British Somaliland to Dick's Head in Kenya Colony, which is part of British East Africa.

Altho one American writer said that when Italy felt it necessary to mobilize nearly 250,000 troops to be sent down through the Red Sea to Eritrea and Italian Somaliland to curb the Abyssinians Premier Mussolini was "using a sledge-hammer to drive a tack," a first-hand observer of the terrain gave a different account of the situation. He is G. E. R. Saleh Bey, an Egyptian mining engineer and a graduate of Oxford, who lately returned from an eighteen-month survey of Abyssinia's mineral resources made at the request of Emperor Haile Selassie of Abyssinia. If and when Premier Mussolini's punitive expedition crossed the border of Abyssinia, this mining engineer told the New York ***Herald Tribune,*** it would first be met by the tribes of the Ethiopian province of Dankalil, the fiercest fanatics and savages in all Africa, who in the "invasion" of 1896 ate more than 1,800 Italian soldiers.

What Italy Faces

Then the survivors of the Italian punitive expedition, it was further stated, would have to march for 300 miles across an arid plateau, devoid of water in the dry season, which lasts till June 15. This region was described as being infested with deadly insects and snakes and overhung by unseen veils of tropical fever.

G. E. R. Saleh Bey also said that the material resources of Abyssinia included untold riches of gold, platinum and silver, as well as petroleum, copper, lead, mica, cotton, coffee, and native carbonate of soda. In three hours of washing alluvial sand in the Blue Nile he claimed to have obtained no less than 2,800 grains of gold.

At the time of the dispatch of the first contingent of Italian troops to Africa last Saturday, an Ethiopian Government spokesman told the Associated Press at Addis Ababa, the capital, that the troops of Emperor Haile Selassie had not advanced a step and had not occupied any point in disputed territory since the Ualual incident, which strained Italo-Ethiopian relations.

Ethiopia's forty-one-year-old ruler, head of a feudal State, the Emperor Haile Selassie, was enthroned in 1930 as the "King of Kings of Ethiopia, Conquering Lion of Judah, Elect of God and Light of the World." He claims direct descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. He is a small man with a coal black full beard and is reputed to have great diplomatic ability.

Abyssinian Partition

At Addis Ababa he told the United Press that he purposed to settle the dispute with Italy through peaceful arbitration, but would stand no coercion from Italy or any other power.

Wide World

Typical Ethiopian soldier

Meanwhile, Washington press dispatches told that Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had assigned to Addis Ababa one of the State Department's most accomplished "trouble - shooters" —George C. Hanson—who will be American Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires in the Ethiopian Empire. Mr. Hanson's new post is considered of strategic importance from a diplomatic view-point.

The partition of Abyssinia, which ultimately is certain, wrote a London correspondent of the New York ***Times,*** has long been envisaged by the three nations most interested. A secret treaty apportioning to each its share was strenuously denied, but, this informant added, as long ago as 1906 "economic" spheres of influence in Abyssinia were agreed upon among France, Italy and Great Britain.

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Arms-Control Plan "Too Ambitious"

British Delegate at Geneva Proposes Three Modifications of American Draft Treaty Which Grew Out of Senate's Munitions Inquiry

The movement to establish international control of the arms industry, precipitated by the current Senate munitions inquiry in Washington, received a blow last week when Great Britain bluntly attacked the proposed United States arms treaty at Geneva.

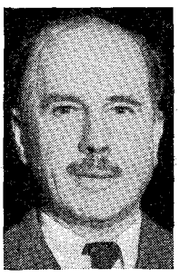
Earl Stanhope, British Delegate to the Permanent Conference Committee on Arms Reduction, proposed three vital modifications of the American draft treaty — modifications, he said, designed to "simplify" procedure. His modifications were so simple they left nothing of the original proposal except a system of export licenses which prevails in England.

Pilot Henderson: "It would be quite easy to land if the chimneys were removed."

—*Birmingham Gazette*

The American plan calls for the regulation of arms traffic and manufacture, establishment of a supervisory body which would send special committees into various countries to verify their armament reports, and publicity of expenditure.

Lord Stanhope found the supervisory body "too ambitious," preferring a plan whereby each country would file reports at Geneva. He also objected to the American distinction between exports of military and civil air-planes "as long as civil planes could be used for military purposes." He favored inclusion in the present treaty of an article forbidding subsidies for arms exports.



Keystone

Earl Stanhope, *left,* and Hugh R. Wilson

France and Poland supported the United States, while Italy supported Britain in the Geneva dispute, thereby giving America the responsibility of piloting a treaty through debate at Geneva for the first time.

Significance was attached to Lord Stanhope's remarks on the "alleged evils" of the arms traffic. Fifteen years ago the British representative at Geneva agreed there were "evil effects" to be curbed. The "alleged," in the opinion of numerous Geneva observers, was considered indicative of the whole British position at the present time.

Hugh R. Wilson, United States Minister to Switzerland, in urging adoption of the threefold project for control of the arms traffic, said it was "our dearest hope" that a general convention on arms limitation might be realized in the near future. He said the treaty draft was a grouping of previous ideas into "a rational and indivisible whole."

Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, Chairman of the Senate committee investigating the munitions industry, already has expressed dissatisfaction with international conferences as a means of arriving at armament control.

Russian Farm Reforms

For the purpose of giving the workers on collective farms new incentives to work harder and produce more, the Soviet Government soon will introduce changes in the collective-farm system.

The Government proposes to encourage collective-farm members to improve their joint property by assuring them permanent use of the land.

Moscow also will define clearly what is collective-farm property, and what is the property of individuals.

It is the aim of the authorities to bring the remaining 5,000,000 peasants into the collective-farm system by the reforms, and also to extend the use of industrial methods in agriculture.

As to the tenure of the land, a Moscow correspondent of the New York ***Times*** said that I. A. Yakovleff, Chief of the Agricultural Department of the Communist Party, and former Commissar of Agriculture, pointed out that the land was State property, not to be sold, mortgaged or rented. It will be assigned permanently to the membership of a collective farm so the members will know that they will reap the benefit of improvements they made.

In Foreign Fields

Tokyo: Record military and naval appropriations have been demanded by the militarist group in Japan on the plea that an "international crisis" made it necessary. Militarist spokesmen evidently convinced the House of Representatives, because, last Thursday, the 1935-'36 budget was passed by an uncounted rising vote. The budget provided for approximately $297,000,000 for military expenditures. In Washington, on the same day, Senator Thomas, Democrat of Utah, proposed an interchange of students with Japan to bring about a better and "necessary understanding between that country and the United States." Otherwise, said Senator Thomas, who worked five years as a teacher in Japan, he dreaded lest distrust between the nations would increase, and, within ten years, bring on war—"the bloodiest ever known to the world."

• • •

Dublin: Replying to a plea for a reconciliation and for real peace between Great Britain and the Irish Free State, made in a speech in London by J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary, Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council of the Free State, said that Mr. Thomas's statement brought the position of the two countries back to where it was three years ago. The British Government, Mr. Thomas said, would welcome an extension of the recent coal and cattle agreement between Britain and Ireland. Mr. de Valera said that the majority of the Irish people admit that they and the people of Britain have certain interests in common. As equals they would be prepared to associate and cooperate with the people of Britain regarding these interests, but they were not prepared to accept "schemes predetermined for them by Britain without any regard for their desires or needs."

• • •

Buenos Aires: The closing of Brazil against Japanese immigration has impelled Japan to look to the Paraguayan Chaco as a good region to which to shift South American colonization. Agents of Japan have been studying conditions for several years. Actual negotiations in diplomatic channels began more than a year ago, as soon as the Japanese realized that the Brazilian Constituent Assembly probably would stop Japanese immigration. Japanese agents promised Paraguay to send out only family groups of farmers. A complaint of Brazil against the Japanese was that the immigration consisted of too great a proportion of unmarried mechanics, waiters, and chauffeurs, who refused to settle on farms, and always remained in cities and towns, working for lower wages than the Brazilians. Japan has assured Paraguay that the latter will have no cause for complaint on this issue.

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Germany for Safeguarding Peace

Reich's Reply to Anglo-French Proposals Reveals Great Caution; French Hopeful, but Not Optimistic, Over Coming Negotiations

Expressing "a sincere desire to promote the safeguarding of peace," the German Government told France and England on February 15 that it was ready to examine thoroughly the European questions raised in the recent Anglo-French conversations at London.

These took place at a three-day conference early in February in which Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald and Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon, of Great Britain, and Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin and Foreign Minister Pierre Laval, of France, were the chief participants.

The Anglo-French conversations were noted in three successive issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST—February 2, 9, and 16. A confidence and trust agreement was suggested which would provide for security in Europe through pacts among all the interested parties. Germany's armament claims were considered, and Germany, Italy, and Belgium, the other signers of the Locarno pact, were asked to conclude a defensive air-convention among the five nations.

The Austrian Problem

Before Germany's reply to the London proposals was given out it was reported from Berlin that with regard to the guaranteeing of the independence of Austria, Germany would propose that a plebiscite be held in Austria to determine whether that country desired *Anschluss* (joining with Chancellor Adolf Hitler's Third Reich). But in the official answer issued by the German Government, no mention was made of any such proposition.

The Germans said they would study especially the question of the means to be employed to avoid the danger of aerial armaments. It was the German contention that this danger had arisen because the heavily-armed States had abandoned disarmament as prescribed by the treaties.

"Come Off It. That's Forbidden Fruit!"
—*The Bulletin* (Glasgow)

From *The Sphere* (London)

Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg, Austrian Chancellor, with his wife and their son, Kurt

Germany welcomed the proposition to increase security against sudden attack from the air by a convention to be made as soon as possible. This convention would provide for the immediate use of the air-forces of the signatories in favor of the victim of an unprovoked aerial attack.

Before Germany took part in any negotiations, it believed some "basic preliminary questions" should be cleared up through individual discussions with the Governments concerned. Altogether the German reply revealed great caution so that nothing could be interpreted as open rejection of any part of the London program.

French officials were quoted in a Paris Associated Press cable as considering the German reply hopeful. They were confident something could be done with the mutual assistance air-pact, but less optimistic on other points in the German leader's answer. They felt "the way was open for discussion" of the French plan for an Eastern European securities pact, and for a guaranty of the independence of Austria.

Jailed for Insulting Flandin

When Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin was on his way to a memorial service at Notre Dame Cathedral on February 6 a man stepped out from the crowd and shouted: "You are a disgusting person. This is not your place; you belong with the assassins." The service at the Cathedral was in memory of those who were killed in last year's rioting in Paris.

The man who insulted the Premier so flagrantly was Alain de la Rochefordière, a War veteran, a manufacturer, and a royalist sympathizer. An edge was added to the insult, according to Paris dispatches, because Rochefordière used the second person singular, which in French is reserved for intimates, children, and animals.

When brought to trial in the sixteenth Correctional Court in Paris, M. Rochefordière refused to retract or give an excuse. He said he had spoken in the name of relatives of victims of the February 6 rioting last year who had never had any compensation.

The Court sentenced him to one year in prison and the severity of the punishment caused a protest from his friends in court, and elsewhere it aroused wide-spread criticism. But the sentence was said to mark the Government's determination, while trying to hold a balance evenly between the Right and the Left, to use a heavy hand with disturbers of the peace.

Haiti's Fiscal Freedom

After nineteen years the American flag was lowered last August over the Marine Corps Barracks at Cap Haitien and the Haitian flag was raised in its place. American Marines stationed there sailed for home that day.

Another stage in Haitian progress toward self-reliance was reached early this month when President Sténio Vincent's effort to free Haiti from American financial control received a popular indorsement of more than 400 to 1 in a plebiscite. The Haitian Senate had rejected his proposed contract to buy the Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti from American interests. But only 1,158 votes were cast in support of the Senate's stand while there were 436,838 votes back of President Vincent.

Wide World

Sténio Vincent

Altho the opposition had branded the referendum as unconstitutional, and declared in advance it would not be bound by the result, correspondents at Port au Prince said the overwhelming weight of public opinion behind the President undoubtedly would have its effect.

President Vincent took the step with the support of the Chamber of Deputies, which approved the contract. The vote was considered a great personal victory for him. After the plebiscite he was acclaimed everywhere. Port au Prince, seaport capital, gave his project 33,254 votes against 228. President Vincent was elected to office on November 18, 1930, and his term expires on May 15, 1936.

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Catching Criminals With "Lie-Detector"

Altho Not Yet Admitted as Evidence in the Courts, Employers Are Finding the Keeler Polygraph Is Useful in Testing Prospective Employees and Trapping Embezzlers

Tucked away in little items in the newspapers, mention of the "lie-detector," developed by the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory of Northwestern University, is becoming more and more frequent.

The "lie-detector," or, as it is more formally known, the Keeler Polygraph, already has been of much use in crime detection. Fred E. Inbau, of the Northwestern University School of Law, recently reported in ***The Scientific Monthly*** that approximately 2,000 bank employees in fifty-two Chicago banks had been examined with the instrument in the last three years to detect embezzlers.

From 10 to 25 per cent. of the entire personnel of many banks so examined were found to be lying regarding thefts of money. In nearly all such instances the findings of the machine later were substantiated by voluntary confessions.

"Lie-detectors" of one kind or another have been used for many generations. Long before psychologists ever attempted to devise scientific methods of detecting deception, it was recognized that conscious lying ordinarily produces evident emotional disturbances. Some persons when lying invariably blush; others squirm, squint, speak in a peculiar tense monotone, or exhibit other signs of effort not to betray themselves.

Wide World

Dr. Leonarde Keeler preparing to give a test with his "lie-detector"

Ancient Methods

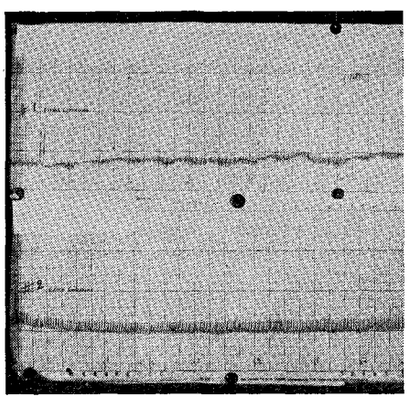
In China there is said to have been an ancient method of lie-detection: the accused was requested to chew rice and then spit it out for examination. If the rice appeared dry, the subject was considered guilty; his fear of detection was supposed to inhibit the secretion of saliva.

Many college laboratories to-day use "lie-detectors" to demonstrate the known fact that emotional disturbances, such as those accompanying lying, change the electrical resistance of the skin. These instruments generally consist of a galvanometer and Wheatstone's bridge, and measure variations in a small and imperceptible current passed through the body during the questioning. Such instruments are highly sensitive—possibly too much so. They measure all sorts of emotional states, and may be unfair to the subject.

The Keeler Polygraph is an entirely different type of apparatus, and was developed through many years of experimentation in this country, principally by Dr. William M. Marston, of New York, psychologist; Dr. John Augustus Larson, research psychiatrist of the Chicago Institute for Juvenile Research, and, more recently, by the youthful Leonarde Keeler, Assistant Professor of Law at Northwestern University.

The instrument consists of three units—one for recording respiratory changes and a second for the pulse-wave and blood-pressure. The third makes a duplicate blood-pressure and pulse curve or records muscular reflexes of the arm or leg. Only the first two are needed for the detection of falsehood. The third is an accessory which serves to check up on the other two.

For obtaining the bodily reactions, a rubber tube known as a pneumograph is placed around the chest, and a blood-pressure cuff, of the type ordinarily used by physicians in measuring the blood-pressure, is fastened about the upper arm. Rubber tubes approximately a quarter of an inch in diameter lead from the pneumograph and the cuff into apparatus to which are attached styli.



The blood-pressure record of an embezzler who decided to go straight—the upper section, taken before he confessed, shows characteristic tension, caused by lying. The lower section, after full confession, shows steady, normal pressure

At the tip of each stylus a small cup filled with ink feeds the pens as they fluctuate with each pulse-beat and respiratory movement. The movements thus are recorded upon a slowly traveling paper strip driven by a small synchronous motor.

In giving a test, the subject at the beginning is asked a series of unimportant questions; for example: "Have you had breakfast this morning?" requiring an answer of "yes" or "no."

These questions enable him to get used to the apparatus, and also record any abnormalities, such as high blood-pressure or irregular pulse, or psychological difficulties, such as emotional instability caused by fear, anger or other disturbing factors. The normal showing made by the subject in the preliminary questioning is used in judging his reaction to the significant questions.

Crime and Confession

In the last three years Professor Keeler and members of the staff of the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory have examined almost 3,500 persons involved in all sorts of crimes ranging from petty theft to murder. They also have used the machine in many hundreds of tests on students and others to determine the accuracy of the results.

In experimental cases, the outcome of which is of no importance to the subject, there is an accuracy of approximately 85 per cent. When the subject has an interest or stake in the outcome, even if it is only a small bet that he can beat the machine, the accuracy goes up.

In criminal cases it is more difficult to check up, but it is significant, Professor Keeler thinks, that full confessions have been obtained from criminals in 75 per cent. of the cases in which the record indicated deception.

The testimony of the "lie-detector" has not yet been admitted as evidence in any court. However, it is generally considered only a matter of time until it will be. In the meantime, several Chicago banks will not employ an applicant for a position unless he submits to a Polygraph test.

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"Precious Metal's" Half-Century

Aluminum Cap Atop Washington Monument Was Made of Substance So Rare Fifty Years Ago That It Cost $36 a Pound

Pausing from its weightier duties, Congress was scheduled to note with appropriate resolutions the fiftieth anniversary of its acceptance of the Washington Monument on Thursday this week. It would be most appropriate if the resolutions were to make some reference to the small pyramid of aluminum which tips the monument, if only to recall what a tremendous change fifty years have made in the history of one of to-day's commonest metals.

The cap apparently was the first piece of aluminum fabricated in this country. It was the work of a German immigrant, a chemist named William Frishmuth, who operated a small metal shop in Philadelphia and fancied himself as something of an inventor. When Col. T. William Casey, engineer in charge of construction, was looking for a suitable metal piece to finish off the monument, particularly to protect it from lightning, Frishmuth wrote him, proposing to make the cap of a rare metal he had learned about from his teacher, the German chemist Friedrich Wöhler.

Frishmuth declared that while an aluminum cap probably would cost more than a platinum-plated bronze one, the original suggestion, it would have several advantages, among which that "it does not tarnish, is an excellent conductor of electricity, and it would raise much curiosity."

"Great Honor to America"

Events proved him correct in the latter contention. Following several weeks of laborious extraction of the metal by chemical-reduction methods from American ore, Frishmuth made the casting on November 12, 1884, and immediately telegraphed Colonel Casey:

"After hard work and disappointment I have just cast a perfect pyramide of pure aluminum made of South Carolinia corundum great honor to you the monument whole people of North America and a little to myself."

The exploit was the subject of numerous articles. By popular demand the pyramid first was displayed in Frishmuth's shop; later in a window of Tiffany's, New York.

Huge crowds gathered in front of the window to catch their first glimpse of the new semiprecious metal. The cap weighed exactly 100 ounces, and Frishmuth's bill was $225, or $36 a pound. Aluminum now sells for twenty cents a pound.

Last December, when workmen reached the top of the monument to clean and repair it, they found Frishmuth's aluminum cap in perfect condition, and it was put back to serve for another century or so.

© Underwood

Workmen with the Washington Monument's costly and historic cap of aluminum

Before Frishmuth's exploit, many attempts had been made abroad to produce aluminum cheaply enough for commercial and military use. It first was isolated in pure form by the Danish physicist and scientist, Hans C. Oersted, in 1825. Two years later the German scientist Wöhler attempted to repeat Oersted's experiment, but failed.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, Napoleon III, attracted by the reputed lightness of the metal, commissioned the French chemist Henri-Etienne Sainte-Claire-Deville to find a way of producing enough to outfit France's Army. Deville made aluminum, but was unsuccessful in bringing down the cost, and Napoleon had to content himself with buttons for his own uniform that cost at the rate of about $545 a pound.

The Commercial Era

The commercial era of aluminum began on February 23, 1886, when Charles Martin Hall, a young American chemist, discovered the electrolytic process that bears his name. At about the same time, working independently, a Frenchman, Paul L. T. Héroult, devised a similar process.

The method now used by all large producers of aluminum is usually referred to as the Hall-Héroult process. It consists of breaking down pure aluminum oxid, or alumina, into aluminum and oxygen through the action of electricity.

Science Snap-Shots

Fading Star: Astronomers who a few weeks ago were astonished by the appearance of a nova, or "new star," now are confronted with the opposite phenomenon, a fading one. *R. Coronæ Borealis*, which until recently has been known as a just-visible star of the sixth magnitude, has begun to decline like a flash-light with a weak battery, and last week was reported as of the tenth magnitude. It can not be seen now except with a telescope.

• • •

Low-Cost X-rays: Million-volt X-rays of great penetrating power, generated at comparatively low cost by a method discovered at the University of California in atom-smashing experiments, may soon make it possible to treat cancer effectively at less expense, it was announced recently by Dr. Francis Carter Wood, Director of the Crocker Institute of Cancer Research, Columbia University. Experiments with the new machine soon will begin at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York.

• • •

Huge Plant Collection: Census of the plants assembled in the Britton Herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden recently revealed that it contained 1,774,687 specimens, a number exceeded only in the National Herbarium in Washington. More than 250,000 of the specimens are fungi, 173,000 are mosses, 59,000 hepatics, or liverworts; 77,000 algæ and 30,000 lichens. The flora of Asia is represented so well that scientists from across the Pacific come every year to New York to study the plants of their own country.

• • •

Paralysis Serum Meets Test: Not a single one of the 700 California children inoculated with the new infantile paralysis serum developed by Dr. Maurice Brodie, of New York, has contracted the disease, it was reported recently by health officials of Bakersfield, California. Among those not inoculated, 127 contracted the disease in an epidemic which started last summer. Children are being protected as rapidly as possible in California with the vaccine; approximately 100 doses are being sent each week from New York by air-plane.

• • •

Heating Value of Wood: Fire-wood gatherers who want to get the most heat for the least chopping will do well to cut black locust, Prof. Raymond J. Hoyle, of the New York State College of Forestry, has figured out. His tests placed locust at the head of the list in heat-units per cord, followed in order of heating value by hickory, oak, hornbeam, black ash, rock-elm, sugar-maple, and yellow birch. Enormous quantities of wood are cut each year for fire-wood, said Professor Hoyle. In New York State alone the annual fire-wood supply would make a wood-pile twelve inches wide, four feet high, and 380 miles long.

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Service Beyond Call of Social Duty

The Junior League Member, an Important Figure in Community-Welfare Work, Is Expected to Cooperate Actively in the Work of Her Organization Among the Less Fortunate

One of the less familiar, but important, figures in community-welfare work is that of the Junior League member. Tho she may have been brought up in luxury, she becomes, by her membership in the League, a voluntary servant of those who have been less fortunate than she.

Her service is a sort of *noblesse oblige* which the Junior League expects of those who join its ranks. There is no room there for the social parasite, or the mere butterfly of fashion.

The League's welfare work extends in all directions, and the young débutante who becomes a member finds that her years at a fashionable school and college are but the beginning of her education. On occasion, she must be able to read a clinical thermometer, learn something of occupational therapy, write and interpret a hospital chart, be of help in a clinic where all sorts of children and grown-ups go to be examined and treated for all sorts of ailments.

The young woman who could have expected a life of leisure, with Florida or Hawaii calling in the winter, and the Alps or the cool Norwegian fiords in the summer, has found that life is a great deal more than coral strands and mountain scenery.

Wide-Spread Activities

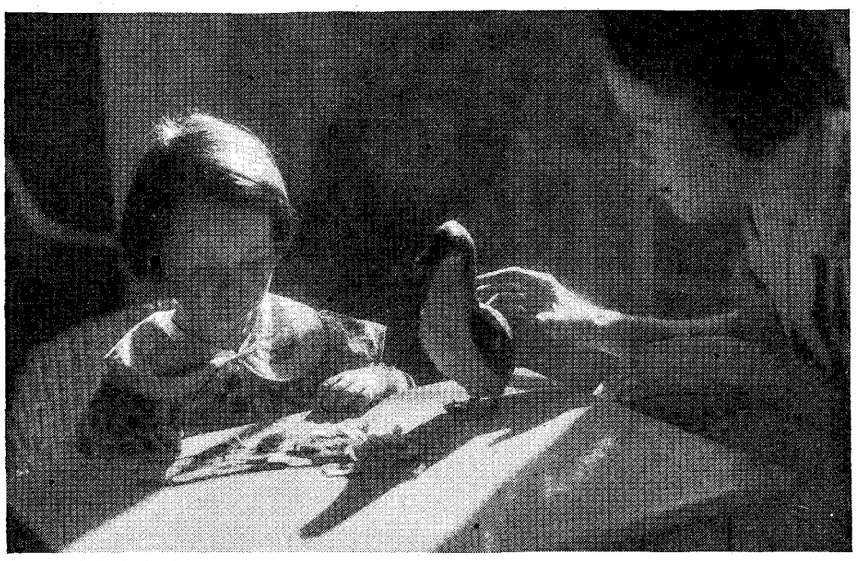
If she is apt and energetic in her self-assumed duties, she has found a purpose in life beyond any call of social duty.

Organized in 1901, in New York, by the late Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey (then Miss Mary Harriman), the Junior Leagues have spread into three countries, and they are associated together in the Junior League of America, Canada, Mexico, and Hawaii. The membership is 27,600, and the network of charitable activities covers 139 cities.

Mrs. DeForest Van Slyck

Membership of local Leagues in the larger organization is not granted merely because of social background and financial worth. It is the moral worth of the applying group to its community which is the determining factor. The jingle of coins will not cure the hurt of ineptness and lack of interest.

Something of the worth of the Junior League to the community at large was shown at the recent meeting in New York of the Executive Board of the Junior League of America, Canada, Mexico, and Hawaii, when it was announced that the 139 Junior Leagues had raised, during the year, nearly $500,000, all of which was spent in the various localities in which it was raised.



Courtesy of the Junior League

Miss Cecilia Robb, Junior League volunteer in the Dispensary Occupational Therapy Clinic of the Washington Children's Hospital, is shown instructing a child in a simple craft, an effective way of making play a muscle corrective. Volunteer workers take a regular course which equips them as instructors

In addition, was a large volume of voluntary social service work contributed by the League members. There is a growing demand from local League members for technical courses in preparation for welfare activities, and Mrs. DeForest Van Slyck, Executive Secretary, said that last fall educational courses had been given in ninety-eight cities, with an attendance of 2,300 League members.

Against Commercialization

Miss Olive Lyford, Director of the Arts and Interests Activities of the 139 Leagues, reported scholarships given to talented children by thirteen Leagues; exhibitions by thirty-nine Leagues, and eighteen exhibitions in addition for local or needy artists. Fifty-one Leagues reported aid to museums and public libraries.

The Executive Board made history, also, by passing two resolutions against the use of Junior League memberships for personal commercial purposes. The first was that "No member shall use the Junior League name commercially for personal benefit," and the second that "The membership of this League shall not use the Junior League name, collectively or individually, in the indorsement of a commercially made product or service."

These resolutions must be presented at the next national conference of Junior Leagues of America, to be held in San Francisco in May. If adopted then, they must be incorporated in the by-laws of the 139 Junior Leagues in the same number of cities in forty States, and in Canada, Mexico, and Hawaii.

An interesting fact brought out was that Junior League members are domestically inclined. The majority of them have children and their own hearths. Mrs. Charles A. Lindley, Editor of ***The Junior League Magazine,*** national organ of the League, reporting the results of a questionnaire sent to approximately 2,000 members, said that of 1,566 members who responded, 1,125, or 72 per cent., are married, and 78 per cent. of the married group have children.

Married members reported 257 childless homes. Families averaging slightly more than two children each were reported by 868 members. The children include 920 boys and 848 girls.

Children's Theaters

Their own domestic obligations apparently do not interfere with the outside activities of the members. Rather, it appears, these activities are the more inspired because of the duties which the members find behind their own thresholds. Part of their programs are taken up with children's theaters.

In brief, the débutante may find in the League a wide field of helpful purpose.

National officers nominated by the Executive Board were Mrs. Billy Shaw Howell, of Charlotte, North Carolina, for Vice President, and Mrs. Peter L. Harvie, of Troy, New York, for reelection as Secretary.

("Religion and Social Service" continued on page 26)

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Somerset Maugham Stands Corrected

Tallulah Bankhead, Donning the Laces, Plumes, and Clanking Bangles of Sadie Thompson, *Gives an Exciting, Arresting Performance in a Workmanlike Revival of "Rain"*

Eleven years ago, give or take six months, a haunted, tortured actress named Jeanne Eagels was the toast of New York and half this Continent in a play called, simply enough, "Rain." "Rain" was the compelling and, for that time, violent drama which John Colton and Clemence Randolph had made from "Miss Thompson," a short story by Somerset Maugham.

The play was in its second astonishing year and, over in London, a British production was in earnest contemplation. The managers of this proposed visitation upon the theater of London were settled on every detail save that of the actress to be entrusted with the raffish part of *Sadie Thompson*.

Brown Brothers

Eleven years after Somerset Maugham, *center*, rejected Tallulah Bankhead, *right*, for the rôle of *Sadie Thompson* in "Rain," she took the part and, in a notable revival, gave a performance as interesting as that of its creator, the late Jeanne Eagels, *left*

There was, on the available British theatrical horizon, no single actress who could be depended upon to give the blazing woman of Pago Pago anything remotely near a credible performance. In desperation, a cable was sent to the New York producer, Sam H. Harris.

Nominated—and Rejected

Would he, they asked, nominate and send to London an American actress of power? He cabled back that such an actress was even then on their door-step and her name was Tallulah Bankhead.

Miss Bankhead, no doubt swaying under the dazing impact of the command, appeared and talked with Mr. Maugham. Mr. Maugham recognized the possibility of her playing the rôle and had her shipped to New York where, it was grimly hoped, she would look upon the magic performance of Miss Eagels and return to London afire with good tidings and, tucked away in the photographic corner of her mind, an impression of what Miss Eagels did to the portrait of *Sadie*.

Miss Bankhead may or may not have tucked the divine image away, as hoped, but this she certainly did: she saw one, just one, performance by Miss Eagels and said she was ready to return to London and play *Sadie*. She didn't add: "as Miss Eagels plays her."

Return she did, prepare for rehearsal she did, and, for one wracking day on the bare stage of a London theater, she rehearsed and played *Sadie Thompson* in her own way. It was not, alas, Mr. Maugham's way and, as the sun set that night on that particular area of the British Empire, he called her aside and said he was deeply sorry but, definitely, she was not what they wanted.

In eleven years "Rain" lived and died, Miss Eagels lived and died, the memory of the play and the performance lived—but did not die. A few weeks ago Mr. Harris decided to revive "Rain." He remembered the Bankhead-Maugham impasse and, learning that she was not in a play at the moment, sent for her. He offered her the rôle. She took it.

And so, last week in the Music Box Theater, before an audience which was all but ready to denounce her as an ambitious woman trifling with a great tradition, Tallulah Bankhead switched out upon the stage and began a performance in the rôle of *Sadie Thompson* which, at the end, had the important percentage of the audience in surrender. It was agreed that her *Sadie* was not Jeanne Eagels' *Sadie*, but it was one of power and superb proportion.

It is related that a few years ago, Mr. Maugham openly expressed his regret at having dealt so summarily with Miss Bankhead after one rehearsal.

It is strongly to be wished that he could come to New York and see her in a finished performance in the rôle for which he rejected her. He would see an actress who approached the first act warily. Miss Bankhead was leashing herself for all of that first act, withholding force until she was perfectly sure of herself. She relaxed at the beginning of the second act, and, when the third act came, was completely mistress of herself and the rôle.

("Letters and Art" continued on page 28)

The Ten Best Plays

(The plays in this list are the choice of this department, and are not necessarily the consensus. As more plays are produced the list will be revised. The order of listing is alphabetical, and has no relation to merit.)

"Accent on Youth," an amusing, deft tale of a May-December romance between a fifty-year-old dramatist and his comely young secretary. At the Plymouth Theater.

"Anything Goes!" a brisk, impious musical comedy rout with Ethel Merman, William Gaxton, and Victor Moore as crooners and clowns. At the Alvin Theater.

"Escape Me Never," Elisabeth Bergner in a one-woman demonstration that magic and glamor are not completely lost to the theater, in a Margaret Kennedy play about the *Sangers*. At the Shubert Theater.

"Laburnum Grove," a gentle, fireside item dealing with a London suburbanite who becomes a lovable counterfeiter. Edmund Gwenn is excellent as the criminal. At the Booth Theater.

"Life Begins at 8:40," another large and scuffling musical circus boasting such matters as opulent scenery, acres of girls, and Bert Lahr. At the Winter Garden.

"Personal Appearance," an outrageous and uproarious arraignment of film stars who make personal-appearance tours. At Henry Miller's Theater.

"Post Road," a shrewd, determined comedy-melodrama, beginning as a hilarious country farce, and ending as a chilling kidnap-play. At the Masque Theater.

"Rain From Heaven," the most literate and intelligent treatment of the Nazi persecution theme yet made by the theater. Excellent performances sharpen its value. At the Golden Theater.

"The Children's Hour," affecting sturdily honest play about a demoniac child who destroys two schoolmistresses with appalling falsehoods. At Maxine Elliott's Theater.

"The Petrified Forest," Leslie Howard returns to the theater in a philosophical autopsy of this generation, brilliantly written and played. At the Broadhurst Theater.

W. B.

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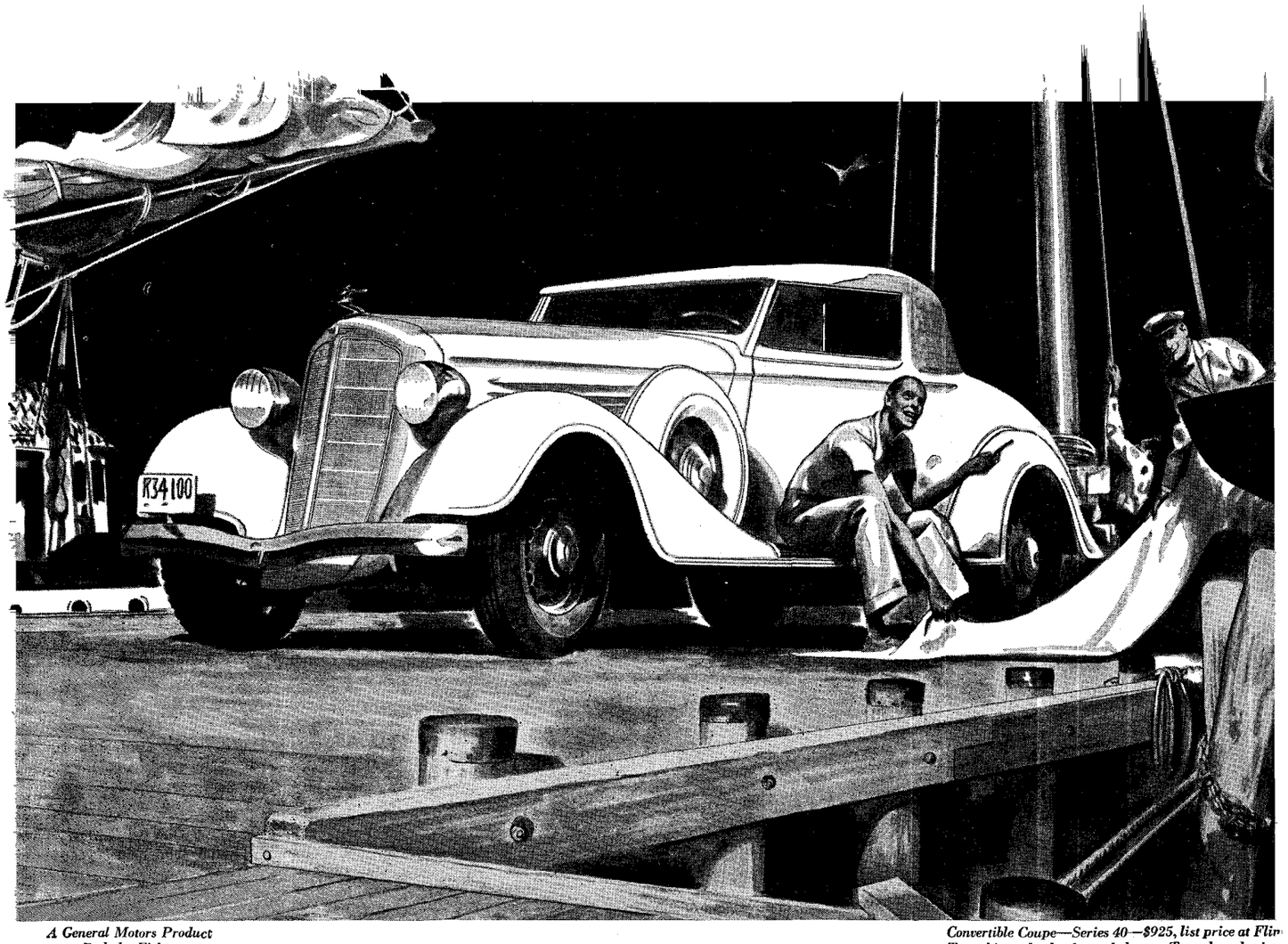

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The Laws of Contract Bridge

With Most Players Agreeing That the Laws of the Game Can Not Take Care of Every Possible Emergency, An Anglo-American Committee Is Considering Cooperative Changes

By Walter Malowan

A few weeks ago four experienced bridge-players gathered at a card-table in the Cavendish Club in New York City. After a few uneventful rubbers, there came a hand when the vulnerable North-South pair were dealt all the high cards in the deck.

At the climax of an exchange of forcing bids, North contracted for seven no-trump, and was doubled by East. South, apparently preoccupied in counting unhatched chickens, also bid seven no-trump, and, to his consternation, was informed by the opponent on his left that he had been anticipated by his own partner.

This was the beginning of the fun, as no one knew what penalty to enforce. Law 40 of the "Laws of Contract Bridge" stipulates that "When a player bids a number of tricks insufficient to overbid the preceding bid, he must make his bid sufficient by substituting a higher bid of any denomination, and his partner must pass when it is his turn to call."

This would seem quite comprehensive were it not for the impossibility of finding a higher bid than seven no-trump. After many expert players had been consulted, and had failed to agree on what to do, the Card Committee of the Whist Club of New York was consulted and decided that South had made an illegal, rather than an insufficient, call.

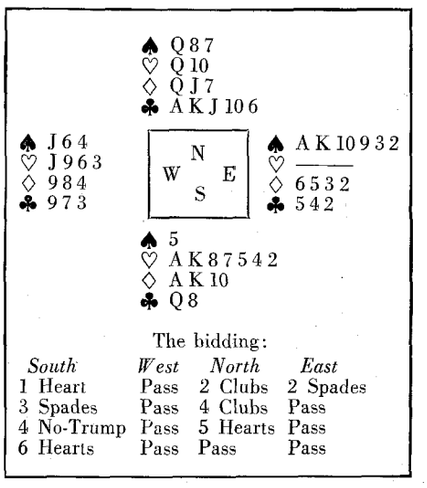
● New Deal Demanded

This ruling, according to Law No. 42, entitled the East-West players to a choice among various penalties, and they promptly elected to demand a new deal. This choice was obvious, as the hand had been played, in the meantime, by mutual agreement, subject to the later ruling, and the grand slam had been made without difficulty.

A few days later, while I was watching a game at Crockford's, the vulnerable declarer of a four-heart contract obviously had undertaken an impossible task, but strove valiantly to limit the set to one trick. In his anxiety he revoked—unintentionally, of course—and thereby made a small slam, as the revoke had provided him with an additional reentry into the dummy, and a gross profit of three tricks.

The penalty for this infringement is defined in Law 55, and so the declarer transferred two tricks won by him to the unlucky opponents. This still left him with a net gain of one trick, sufficient to score game and rubber.

These are just two of the many freak incidents which have occurred since the present laws of contract bridge were adopted, in 1932, by the ruling bodies in America, Great Britain, and France. The main objection to them is their frequently ambiguous, or obscure, phraseology. Moreover, many actual changes adopted in 1932 have not met with approval.



The bidding:

South	*West*	*North*	*East*
1 Heart	Pass	2 Clubs	2 Spades
3 Spades	Pass	4 Clubs	Pass
4 No-Trump	Pass	5 Hearts	Pass
6 Hearts	Pass	Pass	Pass

Most players will agree that it is not fair that a revoking player ever should be allowed to score an otherwise impossible game as a result of his revoke. It seems just as incongruous that, in many cases, only the opponent on the left of the player at fault may claim a penalty, and that, if the player on his right should call attention to the irregularity, all rights to a remedy are forfeited.

The latter is just as much interested in the outcome of the game as his partner, and it is illogical that he should be constrained by the laws to be mute.

The hand shown in the accompanying diagram is another instance where the offending player got all the breaks, so far as the laws are concerned.

As to the bidding, South's three-spade bid (a forcing bid in any system) was good strategy, as it showed the strength of his hand without crowding the bidding. The four no-trump call was based on the well-known Culbertson convention.

This was another forcing bid, proclaiming two aces, also the king of one of the bid suits. North had too strong a hand to "sign off" with five clubs, and properly bid five hearts, which was just what South was hoping for.

● Fireworks in Play

The fireworks came in the play of the hand. West led the jack of spades, which was allowed to hold, and a second spade lead was trumped. At this juncture, South displayed his confidence, as well as his hand, and claimed the balance of the tricks. West thus was placed in the awkward position of having to ask South how he intended to play the hand.

This is the proper procedure as prescribed by the law, but it forced West to disclose his chances. South, the fortunate holder of all the controlling cards, realized that West's reluctance to give up must be based on the possibility of a trump trick. He therefore announced that he intended to finesse the ten of hearts in the dummy, whereupon West conceded.

The above rule, also adopted in 1932, should be changed to its previous status; *i.e.*, if a declarer claims the remaining tricks he can not take any finesse unless he announces his intention to do so when making his claim, or unless the adversary on the left of the finessing hand has refused the suit before the claim is made.

Everyone agrees that bridge laws, as is the case with all other laws, can not take care of every possible emergency, or prevent an injustice in certain instances, such as the following:

A pair holding respectively Spades K Q 7, Hearts A 9 4 3, Diamonds 7 2, Clubs K 9 4 3, and Spades A 4, Hearts K J 10 7 6 5, Diamonds 9 4, Clubs A Q J, had reached a slam contract in hearts.

South was the declarer, and East led the king of diamonds out of turn, which gave South the right to direct West what suit to lead. He selected hearts, not arbitrarily, in order to eliminate the guess of a possibly necessary finesse.

But West, being void in that suit, joyfully led a diamond, which he was legally entitled to do. This set the contract, which, except for East's impetuous error, would have been made, as West's natural lead was a spade.

● Good News for Players

It should be good news for the bridge fans that negotiations have been going on for two months for the purpose of changing and clarifying some of the present laws. Harold S. Vanderbilt, who is as prominent at the bridge-table as at the helm of a sloop, is in London as representative of the American Bridge Laws Committee. It is understood that the President of the Portland Club of London will visit the United States in March to help put the final touches on the new laws in cooperation with the American committee.

These changes will not be limited to new phraseology. Some of the faults which have been mentioned will be remedied, and other changes will be even more revolutionary. The present enormous bonuses for slams are to be committed to an early grave, and the penalties for undertricks will be considerably reduced.

Whether these particular modifications will be an improvement or not is largely a matter of opinion.

The writer believes that overbidding should be punished severely. While he has no objection to the present slam bonuses, he is open to conviction on this point. One good argument against them is that one rubber won with a vulnerable grand slam may be sufficient to wipe out the loss of four or five previous rubbers.

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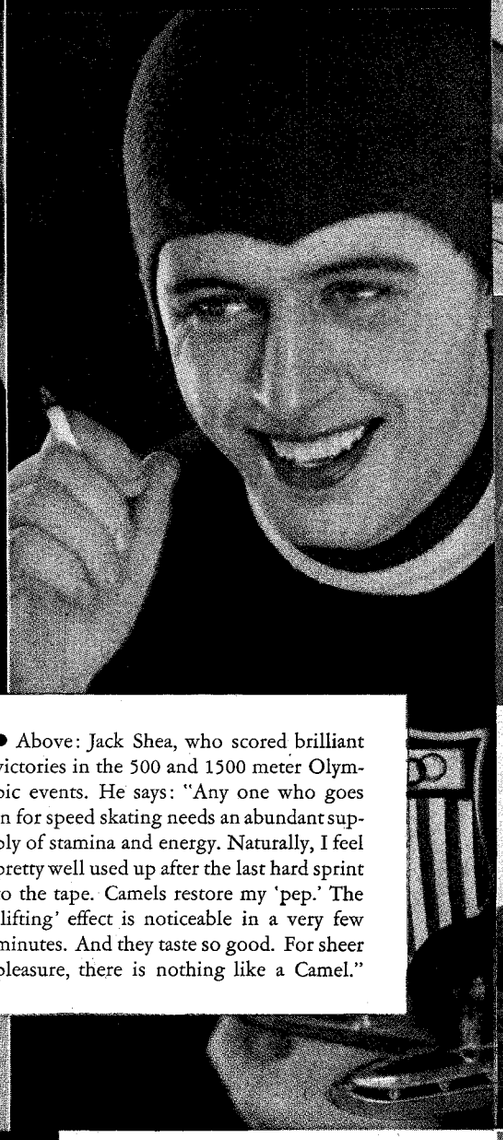
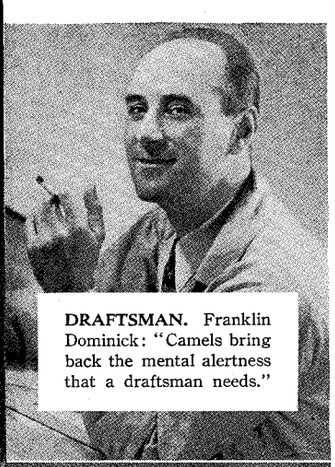
TO RELIEVE FATIGUE —

get a Lift with a Camel!

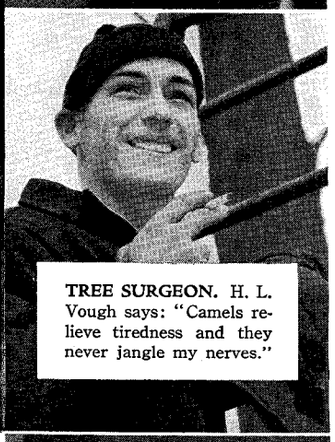
Copyright, 1935
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Winston-Salem, N. C.





DRAFTSMAN. Franklin Dominick: "Camels bring back the mental alertness that a draftsman needs."

STORE MANAGER. G. F. Stafford: "When I am tired, I smoke a Camel and my energy revives."



TREE SURGEON. H. L. Vough says: "Camels relieve tiredness and they never jangle my nerves."

● Above: Jack Shea, who scored brilliant victories in the 500 and 1500 meter Olympic events. He says: "Any one who goes in for speed skating needs an abundant supply of stamina and energy. Naturally, I feel pretty well used up after the last hard sprint to the tape. Camels restore my 'pep.' The 'lifting' effect is noticeable in a very few minutes. And they taste so good. For sheer pleasure, there is nothing like a Camel."

TOBACCO EXPERTS SAY:

"Camels are made from finer, More Expensive Tobaccos—Turkish and Domestic—than any other popular brand."

For Your Pleasure!

THE CAMEL CARAVAN

featuring

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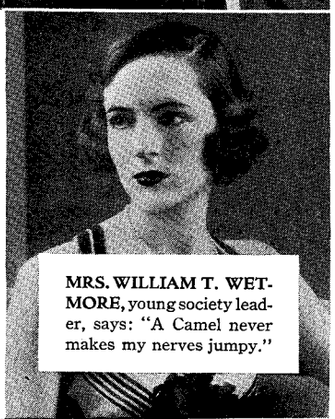
TUESDAY	THURSDAY
10:00 P.M. E.S.T.	9:00 P.M. E.S.T.
9:00 P.M. C.S.T.	8:00 P.M. C.S.T.
8:00 P.M. M.S.T.	9:30 P.M. M.S.T.
7:00 P.M. P.S.T.	8:30 P.M. P.S.T.

Over Coast-to-Coast WABC-Columbia Network



MRS. WILLIAM T. WETMORE, young society leader, says: "A Camel never makes my nerves jumpy."

CAMEL'S COSTLIER TOBACCOS NEVER GET ON YOUR NERVES!

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Vocational Guidance Begins at Home

Altho Many Parents Appear to Believe That Pointing Out Youth's Life Work Should Be Part of the College's Task, Preparation Should Be Started Much Sooner

By Otis E. Randall

In earlier times the choice of a profession or occupation was left largely to chance, or to opening opportunities with little consideration of the taste, temperament, or aptitude of the individual concerned. Many of mature years may vouch for the truth of this statement if the circumstances which led to the selection of the profession or business with which they now are identified are reviewed.

© International
Otis E. Randall

Conscientious parents, of course, always have been anxious to find some way by which their children might gain a livelihood through some respectable employment, but in their choice they have been inclined to give too much thought to the matter of remuneration.

As a result, thousands of men and women are pouring out energy upon tasks in which they have little or no interest.

● A Mistaken Notion

Those who have had the good fortune to give thought and time to congenial tasks all through life know little of the narrowing and depressing influences under which thousands of men and women labor who are forced to render service day in and out along lines in which they have no interest whatever. Life never was meant to be a treadmill where men of intelligence and ability are forced to spend their energy at distasteful tasks with no opportunity to reach out toward the ideals which they cherish.

For some reason parents have acquired the notion that vocational guidance becomes necessary about the time a boy enters college—if he goes to college—and that the whole responsibility is to be thrown on the shoulders of college officers.

This problem is only one of many which parents turn over to the schools and colleges to solve. Not long ago a wealthy New York business man took his only son to the president of one of the New England colleges to make arrangements about admission. The father told the president that he had been very busy, and had had little time to look after his son, but that he had come to the conclusion that his boy should have some training before he started upon his life work.

The father showed no hesitation in stating that the boy had had no bringing up, and that he would like the president, through the aid of his professors, to make up for what he had failed to do when the boy supposedly was under his care.

Adhering to his business principles, he concluded his remarks by saying:

"Now, Mr. President, I think you understand what you are to do. When you have completed the job satisfactorily, please send the bill to me, and I will gladly pay it."

● Earlier Preparation

The public would be surprized if it knew how many boys of this type are sent to college with the expectation that the professors will be able to repair the damages of parental neglect.

Preparation for life should begin in the home, at a very early period. If any one is in a position to guide and direct the activities of youth, it is the father and mother. Here is where vocational guidance should begin, and if parents are at all interested in their peace of mind in later life they will do well to give as much attention to this matter as they do to other things in which they are interested.

It is terrible for parents, after their children have gone out into the world, suddenly to realize that through ignorance, selfishness, poor judgment, or overindulgence, they have failed to direct those entrusted to their care.

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Who Says There's No Place for Him?
—Hutton in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*

Work is the high road to success and happiness. No normal boy wants to be idle. He loves to work, provided he can spend his energy along lines in which he is interested.

It is good business to determine what these lines are, and to lend the best advice and encouragement. Under such procedure, many a boy has made a definite decision regarding his professional career before he is a dozen years old. On the other hand, thousands of boys of excellent ability come up to graduation day in college without the slightest idea of the use they are to make of their education.

Some parents are overanxious, and make inexcusable blunders. Many doctors, lawyers, and clergymen insist that their sons shall follow the father's profession regardless of the boy's inclination, or qualification, for the work.

It frequently happens that a father has been successful in building up a very lucrative business, and is able to offer a tempting position to the son when he leaves college. If the boy has developed a real interest in the father's line of work, this is a happy solution of the problem.

● Life's Opportunities

If, on the other hand, he finds this work distasteful, and still continues in it for the sake of the material rewards, he is bound to lose much of the joy which goes with work along acceptable channels. Young men who are striving to make a place for themselves in the world are prone to look with jealousy on those who seem to drop by chance into lucrative positions which others have made for them. But it is safe to say that no greater misfortune can befall a young man than to be robbed of the chance of carving out his own destiny, through his own effort.

For many the mention of vocational guidance brings to mind the purely material interests of the individuals concerned, upon which such a high value is placed. Considering the attitude of humanity toward material accomplishments, it is not strange that youth should look with favor upon any agency which may be helpful in accomplishing that end.

Life holds opportunities for accomplishments of infinitely greater value than those measured by material standards, and the persons who are called upon to advise and direct modern youth, whether in the homes, or in the schools, will be guilty of grave neglect if they fail to bring this fact intelligently to the attention of their charges.

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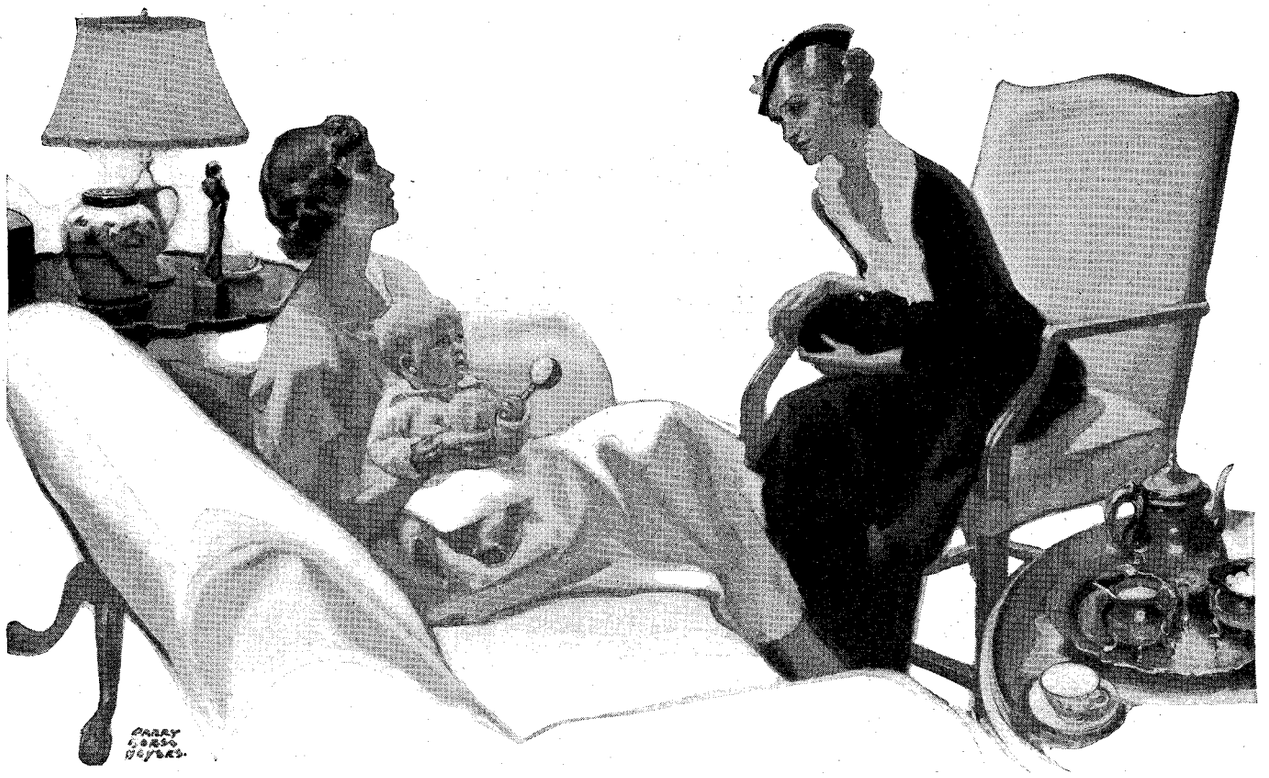
DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

Prevent Diphtheria!



"The inoculation was perfectly simple. He didn't mind it a bit. This young man will never have diphtheria!"

THE number of deaths from diphtheria dropped, on an average, about 1,000 each year—approximately from 14,000 to 4,000—throughout the United States from 1923 until 1934. In those cities and towns where inoculation of pre-school children is the rule and not the exception, the danger from diphtheria is steadily decreasing. In fact there are many large communities where no deaths from diphtheria have occurred over a number of years.

Antitoxin, discovered years ago, was a partial victory over diphtheria. It usually relieved the severity of an attack of the disease and helped to save many lives. With the extensive development of toxin-antitoxin or toxoid inoculations, a preventive method for blotting out this disease has been found. All children should be protected against diphtheria when they have reached the age of six months. Inoculation gives the great majority complete and lasting immunity against the disease. Whether a child lives in the city or in the country, a nearby doctor can give him the inoculation.

Not all of the diphtheria tragedies are due to lack of information or to negligence on the part of parents. In some cases mothers are under the impression that their children are in no danger of contracting this disease because of the devoted care given them. They are reluctant to have their healthy children immunized. Parents should realize that the utmost care may not protect their boys and girls from this preventable disease. Successful inoculation in infancy will protect them.

Nearly two-thirds of the fatal results from diphtheria occur between the ages of six months and six years. Those who recover from an attack may even then be left with permanently damaged hearts. Inoculation is a simple matter, soon over with, and leaves no scar. If you have children of your own who have not been inoculated, protect them at once.

Metropolitan will mail, free, its booklet "Diphtheria and Your Child." Address Booklet Department 335-L.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT — ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

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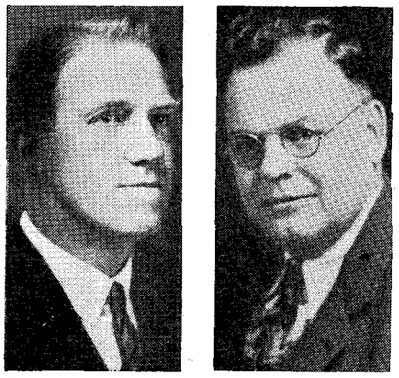
Unitarian Program of Social Action

Report Advocates Abolition of War and Capital Punishment, American Entrance Into World Court and League of Nations



© Bachrach

Roy M. Cushman, *left,* and Robert C. Dexter

Unitarians have made a bold declaration on what's wrong with the world. Looking over and covering pretty thoroughly a wide field of controversial issues, they advocate sex education, caution in marriage, divorce without ill-will, freedom of the press and speech, abolition of war and capital punishment, and the entrance of the United States into the World Court and the League of Nations.

Some of the forty-six points in the Program of Social Action, as the declaration is entitled, represent a religious consensus. Others are in debate. As a whole, the report represents advanced religious thought.

The program issued from the Committee on Social Relations of the Board of Directors of the American Unitarian Association. It does not bind the denomination, but is to be used as a basis of study and determination of appropriate action. Conceding that the issues involved are controversial, the report stated:

"Sincere men and women differ widely in their opinions concerning them. All the facts are not available, but the churches can not wait until they are all at hand before expressing their convictions, any more than the natural scientist or the theologian can wait until he becomes omniscient before setting up an hypothesis."

Social Legislaton

Among the recommendations are universal disarmament, nationalization of arms manufacture, abolition of compulsory military training, and exemption from military service for conscientious objectors.

In the field of social legislation the report favored a nation-wide system of social insurance and pensions, an adequate mandatory minimum wage, progressive shortening of the work-week as a means of increasing employment, ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, the right of workers to organize for collective bargaining, further development of governmental control and ownership, particularly of public utilities, transportation, banking, coal and other natural resources, and further use of the taxing power to provide "a more just distribution of wealth."

Belief in the Constitutional guaranties of free speech, free press, and free assembly, even for those groups with whom liberals do not sympathize, was reaffirmed. Racial equality was urged.

With regard to family relations, the report recommended that sex education be given frankly and begun at an early age, "in order to assure the development of wholesome personalities and healthy attitudes." No minister, it was urged, should perform a marriage ceremony unless he were reasonably satisfied that the factors for a successful marriage were present, and medical certificates should be a prerequisite to a marriage license.

Divorce laws should be reformed so that marriage may be dissolved without the incrimination and ill-will "which most present statutes engender." The dissemination of scientific birth-control data under proper social and medical safeguards also was recommended.

Abolition of capital punishment, enactment of a Federal antilynching law, and the application in early life of crime-preventive measures were advocated. "The present general tendency to cut down appropriations for education," was deplored, and a more adequate religious-education system was urged.

Violence Renounced

Violence as a method of accomplishing any social purpose was renounced, the report affirming the belief "that the Kingdom of God will be established only through the peaceful means of persuasion, education, and political action in a democratic State."

John H. Lathrop

The program, said a preamble to the report, "is buttressed by the philosophy underlying our religious faith. Unitarians always have held with Jesus of Nazareth, with William Ellery Channing, and many others that all men have within them 'a spark of the divine.' . . . A second conviction, also specifically Unitarian, is that salvation must come through man's efforts."

The Department of Social Relations consists of twelve members. Roy M. Cushman and Robert C. Dexter, of Boston, are Chairman and Secretary, respectively. Two other members are John H. Lathrop, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Cordelia D. Nash, of New York.

In commenting on the program, the Boston ***Herald*** said: "Unitarianism, which historically has regarded itself more as an influence than a competitive denomination, has had much to do with the change [in religious thought] that has taken place. Such a program as this latest one represents to many the same conception of the mission of that church."

From Beyond the Styx

English Gardener Tells of Experience While Heart Stopped

During a serious operation, John Puckering's heart stopped beating, and he was "dead" four and a half minutes. In that brief interval, he said, his soul slipped away, and joined a heavenly company. It was as tho he were "looking into a great place, something like a hall."

"There was a good light," as the Associated Press carried the English gardener's account, "and I saw crowds of people. So many were there that they seemed like a multitude at a football match. The people stood in a circle, and I noticed that there were no children among them. They looked natural, with healthy faces, and they appeared to be dressed as on earth. I was deeply impressed by the happiness which shone in their faces, and which was so intense that I felt as tho I should not have minded joining them."

"Old Friend" Nodded

Among the happy company were some friends. One had died seven years before. This "old friend" nodded to the visitor. The happiness he saw "thrilled" the gardener, and he "lost all fear of death." The scene was "as realistic as my own back garden," he said after his "return."

While Mr. Puckering was sojourning on the other side of the Styx, Dr. G. Percival Mills slipped his hand under the diaphragm of the apparently lifeless body, massaged the heart, and injected adrenalin. Artificial respiration had been started, and Puckering's heart beat again.

After convalescing, Puckering returned to work, carrying the memory with him. Tho he was apparently unaware of it, his account was published in the press on both sides of the Atlantic, and a controversy ensued. Sir Oliver Lodge, famous physicist and spiritualist, is reported to have dismissed the story gruffly.

Opinions Differ

Lady Doyle, widow of the creator of *Sherlock Holmes,* said the revelations "entirely corroborated" what she and her eldest son, Denis, and "millions of others have known for years." The fact that Puckering is "an unimaginative fellow who had taken no interest in spiritualism, and couldn't have known he was giving exactly the same description we have been given of first impressions after death," said Mr. Doyle, "leaves no doubt in my mind."

On the other hand, Dr. J. B. S. Haldane, famous British scientist, who had recently returned from the United States, was not impressed. There is nothing unusual in the stopping of a heart for five minutes, he said. He thought it probable that Mr. Puckering had a "revelation." "People," he said, "often do under an anesthetic."

Experiences similar to Mr. Puckering's have been reported before and with as much detail. Whether people who have been resuscitated ever actually were dead is for medical science to determine. People apparently drowned often have been revived.

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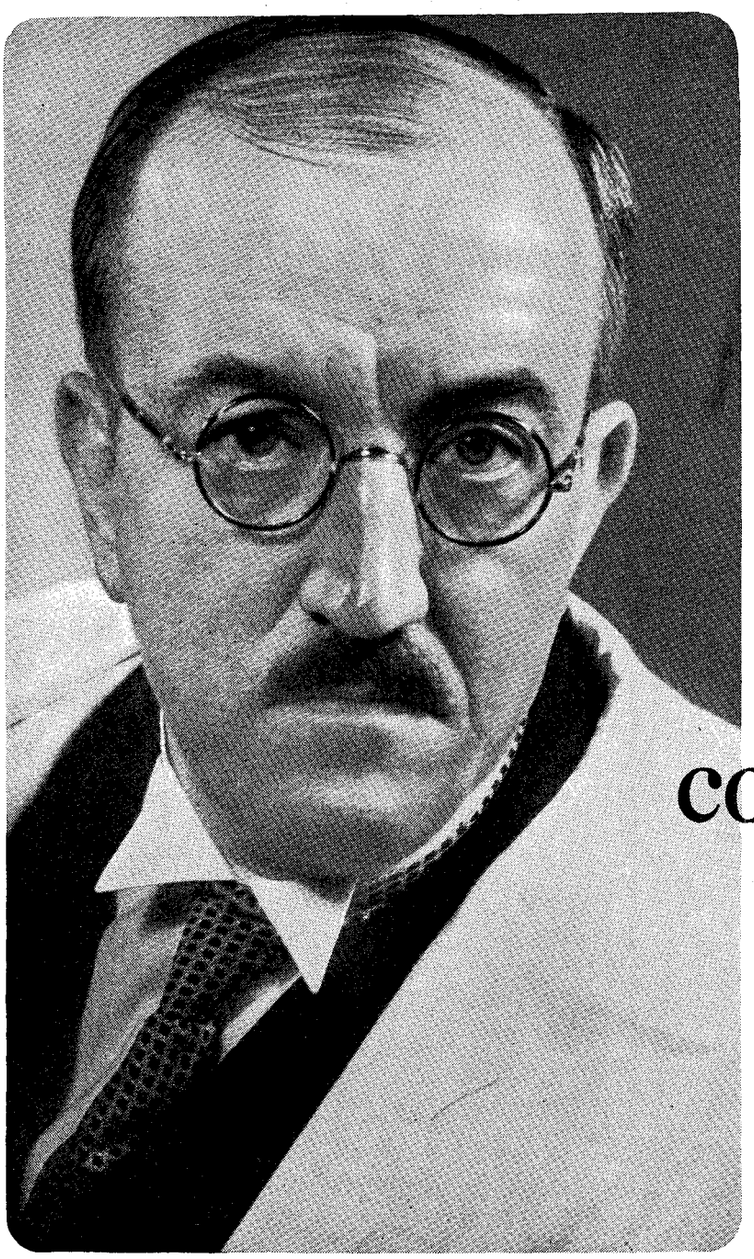


XR Yeast is "definitely beneficial in most cases of constipation"

SAY WORLD–FAMOUS MEDICAL MEN WHO TESTED IT!

DR. HENRI GAEHLINGER (at left), specialist in the treatment of constipation, co-author of the important medical volume, "Constipation." His tests on the new yeast reveal: "It is astonishingly stronger . . . works with extra speed! The best remedy for constipation I have encountered!"

"Also acts far faster than former yeast on Indigestion, Skin Troubles, Lack of Energy, Headaches," noted intestinal specialist says!

TODAY the usual treatment of constipation has been revolutionized!

For a wonderful new discovery has been made...called by doctors "a really great advance against constipation and its related ailments!"

It is an entirely new and different *kind* of yeast developed by a great medical scientist in one of America's leading universities!

As Dr. Gaehlinger says: "It is astonishingly stronger . . . works with extra speed!"

This new XR Yeast stimulates digestive juices and muscles!

Unlike cathartics that act only on the bowels, it first acts in your *stomach* where most constipation *starts!*

Thus your food is digested better . . . is kept *softer* . . . so that it moves easily and speedily through your stomach and intestines!

Soon you become "regular," and can stop taking those harmful laxatives. Soon you don't feel that terrible distress after meals.

As poisons are cleared from your system, you have a world of energy, far more cheerful spirits.

Your skin is quickly free of those horrid pimples. It takes on a new color. Also, you don't have those headaches day after day!

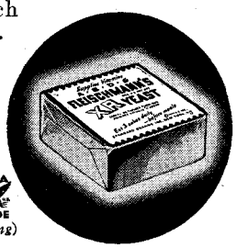
You have fewer colds, too, because of the new Vitamin A in Fleischmann's XR Yeast *now*. It supplies *four* vitamins we all need—A, B, D, G!

Don't delay any longer!

Order some Fleischmann's XR Yeast *now* from a grocer, restaurant or soda fountain.

Just eat 3 cakes every day for at least 30 days—plain, or dissolved in ½ glass of water—preferably a half-hour before each meal. Start today.

Over 3 millions now eating Fleischmann's new XR Yeast



NRA CODE

(As good as ever for baking)

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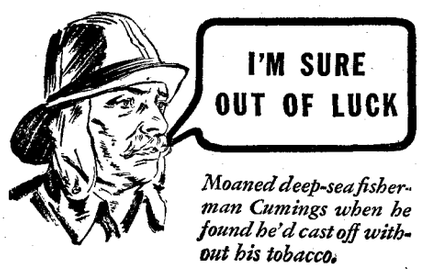
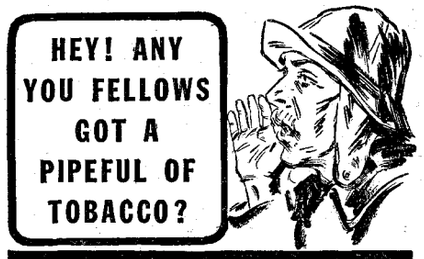


Moaned deep-sea fisherman Cumings when he found he'd cast off without his tobacco.

THEN HE SAW ANOTHER BOAT THROUGH THE FOG



"SURE," SAID ONE, AND PULLED CLOSE TO TOSS HIS TIN

IT WAS HIS OLD FRIEND, THE BLUE TIN OF EDGEWORTH

YOU can bet Mr. Cumings was glad! For the next hour he knew he'd enjoy the *mild* pipe tobacco that has a rich tobacco *flavor*—the flavor he and millions of other true pipe smokers love. Try this long-burning, mild and fragrant tobacco in *your* pipe. Buy Edgeworth today! Only 15c. Larus & Bro. Co., Richmond, Virginia. Tobacconists since 1877. *Here's Mr. Cumings' letter:*

York Village, Maine
January 4, 1935

Larus & Bro. Co.,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sirs:

I'll never forget one time last summer. We put out early to get our catch about ten miles north of Boon Island Light. I had left home in a hurry and forgot my tin of Edgeworth and the other three men with me were not pipe smokers, so I was sure out of luck.

But just before we got to our nets we sighted another fisherman's boat in the thick early morning fog. We came alongside and I hollered, "Say, any of you fellows got a pipeful of tobacco?" "Sure," says one, "here you are—load up!" And he tossed over to me, what do you think? My old friend, the blue tin of Edgeworth.

Boy, oh boy, was *that* a catch! You can bet I was glad. It was like meeting up again with an old pal in a strange city.

Long live the friendly blue tin! I hope you'll always keep on making Edgeworth!

Very truly yours,
George T. Cumings

On your radio, tune in on WRVA, the Edgeworth Tobacco Station, 1110 Kilocycles.

Letters and Art— *(Continued from page 20)*

Learning From Life as Well as Books

The Traditional Liberal Arts Training Is Brushed Aside at Sarah Lawrence College, Where the Challenge of Change Is Faced

By Constance Warren
President of Sarah Lawrence College

A sketching class at Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, New York

The mother of a freshman day-student at Sarah Lawrence College tells me that early this fall her daughter came home one day and sank into a chair. "What do you think?" she said, "to-day a teacher asked me for my opinion—not just to be polite—she really wanted to know." After twelve years of schooling this was a new and exhausting experience.

But the student has since become used to it. Every group-meeting—and she has one lasting for two hours in each of her courses every week—is an informal round-table discussion. There she is constantly challenged by her instructor and by the other members of the group to think through her problems and to back up her opinion with evidence.

At the end of the first hour there is supposed to be a break for relaxation, but often the discussion sweeps by it. Afternoon groups, scheduled from two until four —the end of the working day—sometimes hold over until six at the insistent demand of the students. Other groups try to schedule an extra meeting each week if the instructor can find time for it because education, which is an adventure in thinking rather than a task of amassing information, becomes an exciting experience.

Into Unexplored Areas

Each week the student looks forward to a half-hour or more alone with her instructor when she can bring to him the special problems which grow out of her work, when he helps her to plan explorations which she is undertaking along by-paths which have been opened up through the group discussions or by her reading. Who knows when one of those by-paths may widen into an avenue which leads her away from the group to work entirely "on her own"?

Often these by-paths lead into unexplored areas. English literature is full of exciting adventures. One path may lead to the realm of esthetics, another to a consciousness of the negro problem, a third into the psychology of family relationships. A student of music finds herself wanting to study the physics of sound and ends up in the physics laboratory, a student of history begins to study medieval fairs and goes over into the field of economics.

One student of philosophy wanted to know what the scientist had to say about the origin of matter so she began the study of chemistry. She found she needed more mathematics, a subject which she had previously sedulously avoided. To her delight she discovered a close tie-up between mathematics and her first love—philosophy.

Correlation of Fields

A student electing widely differing fields of work often finds a correlation between them. One who was studying religion and social psychology worked on the sociological background of one of the minor prophets; another taking work in economics and dramatic literature made a study of the theater code of the NRA and later of Socialism as seen through Shaw's plays.

The buildings are planned, when possible, to make the tie-up easy. The new science building gives over its top floor to psychology, and adjoins the art studios. Psychology students study the nervous system in the physiology laboratories, physics students investigate the illusion of light under a psychologist and test their findings in the dramatics workshop.

Students working in ceramics, weaving, or painting may be analyzing glazes, dyes or pigments in a course especially designed for the purpose by a chemistry teacher. Several students of painting and sculpture are studying physiology to obtain a more accurate knowledge of the structure of the body.

It is the responsibility of the college to

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open up ways by which its students may learn from life as well as from books. New York, half an hour away, is a laboratory wide open to us to the degree that we have the imagination to use it. One student specializing in English works a day a week in a publishing house, others on our college publications staff have worked on newspapers and magazines as part of their training.

One student of economics is working with the Division of Minimum Wage Enforcement of the State of New York, another is carrying on a study of the effect of salary reductions on the standard of living of teachers in a neighboring city; a number of students of sociology work regularly in clinics, settlement houses, relief-stations and day-nurseries.

Sarah Lawrence College is attempting to plan with each student the education which best meets her needs, and her abilities.

What educates? Frankly, we don't know. We can only say that it probably is not what we think the student ought to know, but something which links up with her past experience, builds upon her present interests, draws upon her latent abilities, and that is different for each student.

For the six and a half years of its existence Sarah Lawrence College has been brushing aside traditions of college training in an effort to find out what educates. All it can say with assurance is that faculty and students must work together.

Norse Singer's Début

The last of a succession of Norse singers to come to New York slipped in quietly a short time ago, and her arrival was unaccompanied by the usual ballyhoo associated with the advent of a prima donna. On a recent Saturday the complete conquest of the New York grand-opera audience was accomplished by Mme. Kirsten Flagstad, a Norwegian singer, who made her Metropolitan Opera début as *Sieglind* in "Die Walküre."

When Mme. Frieda Leider indicated that she was unwilling to return to the Metropolitan for this season, Mme. Flagstad was engaged. The New York public has not been slow in demonstrating its approval. Her début in "Die Walküre" was a complete triumph.

Kerr Eby's Versatility

The Kerr Eby exhibition in the print section of Grand Central Art Galleries is attracting wide attention. The show consists of twenty-six original drawings and sixty etchings in which are included three new plates. A study of the drawings discloses that many never have been shown before, and, also, proves once again that Mr. Eby has an amazing versatility, working equally well in stirring scenes of the World War or in poetic winter landscapes.

A third phase of his work is that of the series concerning Brittany fisherfolk. The exhibition continues through the month, and it is worth seeing, particularly the new plate portraying September 13, 1918, the time of the St.-Mihiel drive.

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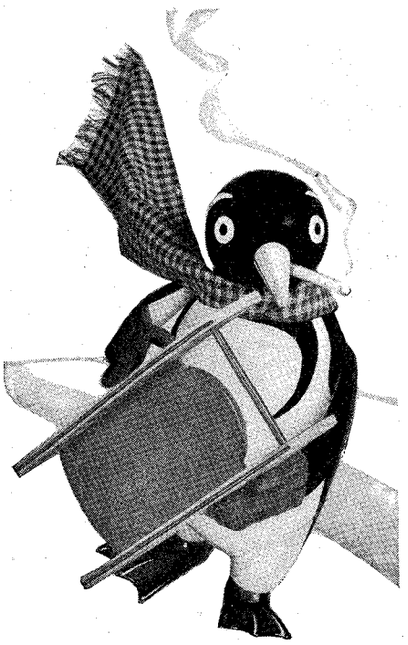

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Among the Outstanding Books

"**Ships, and How They Sailed the Seven Seas.**" By Hendrik Willem Van Loon. (New York: Simon and Schuster; $3.)

Oh, those beautiful old clipper-ships! Beautiful from the shore, says Mr. Van Loon; but they were the torture-chambers of the damned to those who sailed them, as ships had been throughout that whole long story of human martyrdom which is the history of navigation.

The Author

Hendrik Willem Van Loon, Dutch-American author and historian, was born in Rotterdam, 1882, around the corner from the birthplace of Erasmus. At twenty-two he came to the United States, was graduated from Cornell in 1905, went a year to Harvard, and received his Ph.D. from the University of Munich in 1911. He was an American press correspondent in Russia during the Revolution of 1906 and later in Europe throughout the World War. Returning to New York, Van Loon was unsuccessful at advertising-writing, and lived in poverty until the publication of his one-volume "The Story of Mankind." This book won him the Newberry Prize, and bought him a home in Westport, Connecticut.

Sympathetic, warm, genial, he is six feet in height and weighs a good 225 pounds. He dresses in the latest fashion, and seems more like a handsome play-boy than successful author.

Only the big, dirty steamships have made decent human existence at sea possible, Van Loon says, and the tradition of savage discipline at sea has lingered even on the roomy Diesel steamships.

Unromantic Seafaring

This is a new and unromantic kind of tale of seafaring. Mr. Van Loon knows his history and his ships, and has his own tried methods as an entertainer.

His book is illustrated with scores of his amusing, scratchy drawings, and dotted with characteristic reflections on the vagaries of human history.

There have been only three important changes in ship-building in the last 3,000 years, according to Mr. Van Loon's breezy view of maritime history. The first came about in the fifth century B. C., when the Asiatic barbarians began to invade Western Europe. They provided the peoples of Italy and Greece with an unlimited reservoir of cheap man-power which profoundly altered the history of ship-building.

The galley-slave came into existence, and for 2,000 years slaves propelled the big ships of the world. That tradition of slave-labor, Mr. Van Loon insists, still holds in the forecastles of many a dirty modern ship. There were open viking ships, propelled by stout freemen, in the North; but the big ships of Rome, like the big ships of the Crusades, were slave-manned.

For centuries the ships of the world were moved by galley-slaves who were chained to their oars night and day.

When the supplies of hostile slaves gave out, the rulers of Europe put their native convicts in the galleys.

Protestant States used Catholics at the oars; Catholic States, such as France after 1685, used Protestants; and a mere groaning was enough to earn a flogging.

It was the invention of gunpowder which doomed the galleys. There was no room on them for big guns. So ship-building underwent its second great transformation. The high, decked-over gun-carriers of Elizabethan days superseded the low ships of the Middle Ages.

These seemed big ships to their contemporaries, but the 132 ships of the great Spanish Armada which once set out to conquer the world could barely make the equivalent of the modern *Bremen*.

Brief Century of Steam

Steam forced the third great change. Its first obvious advantage was its regularity. The first steamships actually were slower than the clippers, but their passengers at least knew when they would land. The clipper-riders could only guess.

Those early steamers had to carry so much coal that their passengers actually were more cramped than those aboard the clipper-ships; but with the increased efficiency of steam-engines, and the size made possible by the use of steel, the steamships proved their worth.

He ends this heterodox story of ships with the prediction that the brief century of steam already is nearing its end. Air-ships will take their place, and famous ports like Cape Town soon will be as deserted as the port of ancient Rome. Trans-atlantic air-planes will find better landing-places on Long Island than on Manhattan, or along the Thames, he says, and London and New York will be changed cities.

A rash prediction? Well, Van Loon, who is fifty-three, points out that when his son was born, no one had flown across the English Channel; when his grandson was born, so many people had flown across the ocean that the event no longer was news.

Worth Reading

"The Autobiography of George Washington." By Edward C. Boykin. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $2.) Made up from the first President's own writings.

"The Royal Way." By André Malraux. (New York: Smith & Haas. $2.50.) Two men vainly seek "independence" in the jungle.

"Call It Sleep." By Herbert Roth. (New York: Robert O. Ballou. $2.50.) An agonizingly real story of a small boy and his mother in the old New York Ghetto.

"Spangled Banner; The Story of Francis Scott Key." By Victor Weybright. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.) A biography of the author of the National Anthem.

"Fifty Years a Surgeon." By Robert T. Morris, M. D. (New York: Dutton. $3.50.) From days when doctors wore frock-coats to operate and explored their patients' wounds with unwashed fingers to the glorification of the vermiform appendix, by a doctor who, at seventy-nine, still is lively.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

FROM FEATHERS TO IRON

XV

By C. Day Lewis

I have come so far upon my journey.
This is the frontier, this is where I change,
And wait between two worlds to take refreshment.
I see the mating plover at play
Blowing themselves about over the green wheat,
And in a bank I catch
The shy scent of the primrose that prevails
Strangely upon the heart. Here is
The last flutter of the wind-errant soul,
Earth's first faint tug at the earthbound soul.
So, waiting here between winter and summer,
Conception and fruition, I
Take what refreshment may be had from skies
Uncertain as the wind, prepare
For a new route, a change of constitution.

Some change of constitution, where
Has been for years an indeterminate quarrel
Between a fevered head and a cold heart;
Rulers who cannot rule, rebels who will not
Rebel; an age divided
Between to-morrow's wink, yesterday's warning.
And yet this self, contains
Tides continents and stars—a myriad selves,
Is small and solitary as one grass-blade
Passed over by the wind
Amongst a myriad grasses on the prairie.
You in there, my son, my daughter,
Will you become dictator, resolve the factions?
Will you be my ambassador
And make my peace with the adjacent empires?

—*Collected Poems 1929-1933. By C. Day Lewis (Random House, New York).*

THE LIGHTSHIP

By Josephine Johnson

Out with the tide, beneath the morning sun,
Along the highways of the wide bright sea
The ships go forth in beauty—even the smallest one
Goes forward eagerly!

Only the lightship, lonely, still, and proud,
Swings at her anchor, while a great undertow
Of passionate longing fills her, throbbing through keel and shroud,
For ports she may not know . . .

Then the blue dusk drops down, and from afar
The ships return. Beggared or riding deep,
For each a welcoming haven inside the harbor bar,
Furled canvas, quiet sleep.

But sleepless must the lightship lie, and lone
By the sharp reef—no dreams of curious lands,
Great burning unknown stars, bright bird, fantastic bone
Bleaching on island sands—

Never the voyage! Never the spreading sail
Never the swift prow cutting through the foam
Of fabulous silver shorelines—after the fiercest gale,
Never the hope of home!

Steadfast and strong above the gathering chill
Her light burns on. How shall the passing bark
Surmise this desperate hunger? Lonely and proud and still
Are beacons in the dark!

—*Spirit (New York).*

HE FELT LIKE A TRAMP

when he tried to get by without shaving!

Sometimes patches of stubble on the face can be as embarrassing as patches in the pants. If you don't believe this, just think back over your own experience, or ask your friends about it. Do you remember that time you thought you'd get by without shaving—then met someone very important? Didn't you feel like a tramp—untidy and slovenly?

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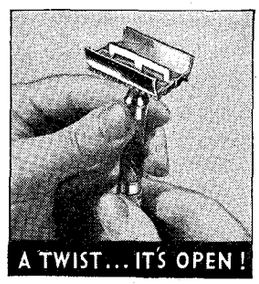

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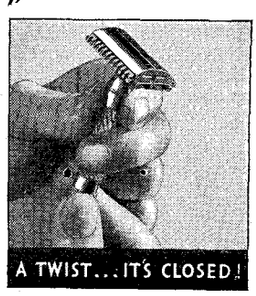

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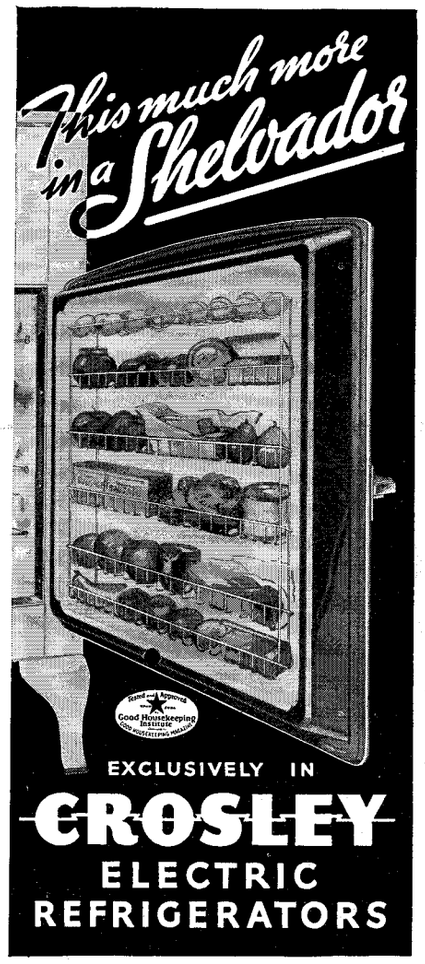

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Television Speeded

Announcement that television broadcasting soon would be commenced by the British Broadcasting Corporation caused American engineers to forecast last week that television broadcasting soon would begin in this country, too, at least on an experimental scale.

The British engineers plan to begin with a single broadcasting tower, capable of transmitting television images to receiving sets within a radius of about thirty miles. Ultimately they hope to cover all England with a network of towers. The radius of each transmitter is limited by the fact that the ultrashort-waves being used travel in straight lines, like light, and will not affect receivers beyond the horizon.

American engineers have made as much progress as those of Britain in devising suitable television systems, but the relative smallness of England, and its concentrated population, makes experimental broadcasting easier than in the United States.

O. H. Caldwell, former Federal Radio Commissioner, has estimated that to provide television programs throughout this country would require an initial investment of $200,000,000 or more.

British engineers are not the first to try television broadcasting. A station has been operating regularly in Berlin for several months.

The Columbia Broadcasting System conducted an experimental station, W2XAB, in New York, until two years ago.

Galaxy and Metagalaxy

With the rapid growth of astronomy its terms have often changed their meanings. Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory, recently defined some of them as follows: *galaxy* refers to a star system of the spiral nebula order of size (greater than star clusters), like the *Great Nebula in Andromeda; super-galaxies* are systems of two or more galaxies apparently revolving around a common center or otherwise acting as a unit; the *metagalaxy* is the entire system of galaxies. It differs from the *universe* in that the latter presumably also contains "radiations, laws of nature, consciousness, etc."

Savings-Banks Gains

Mutual savings-banks deposits in eighteen States increased in 1934 by $163,080,092 to $9,757,690,937, and total assets of these banks gained by $199,497,834 to $11,055,498,096, both deposits and assets being only slightly under record figures for 1932, according to Philip A. Benson, President of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

There also was an addition of $25,756,405 to surplus, bringing that fund to $1,192,628,224, or 12.2 per cent. of deposits. New York State's mutual savings-banks led the nation in gains and assets, their increase being $109,715,244.

They also led in deposit-gains, the increase being $81,245,170.

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On the Current Screen

Altho **"The Scarlet Pimpernel" (AAA*)** deals with the dark days of the French Revolution, it is chiefly concerned with the banter and byplay of intrigue in the drawing-rooms of London during the days of the Regency. Based on the once enormously popular novels by the Baroness Orczy, and a play made from them, the new English motion-picture deals romantically with a mysterious Englishman who is conducting a sort of private war against the guillotine.

To his friends and even to his wife, *Sir Percy Blakeney* is merely a silly fop, given to all the mincing inanities of a Regency rake. Secretly, however, he is *The Scarlet Pimpernel*, leader of a daring band of young adventurers whose pleasure it is to save the lives of condemned aristocrats from the vengeance of the Sansculottes.

It seems that *Robespierre* is pretty much upset by the rescues effected by the mysterious Englishman, and so he orders *Chauvelin*, his agent in London, to find him and lure *The Pimpernel*—which, by the way, is the name of a flower—into a Republican trap. In something of a quandary *Chauvelin* happens to turn to *Lady Blakeney*, not because he suspects *Sir Percy*, but because she is a Frenchwoman, and already is in his power.

To make a long plot brief, *Lady Blakeney* unwittingly exposes her husband to *Chauvelin*, and *The Scarlet Pimpernel* is almost captured in Boulogne, but, in the end, turns the tables—and almost everything else in sight—on the evil Frenchman, while a new understanding dawns for the *Blakeneys*.

The film is handsome, lively, and attractively acted, particularly by Leslie Howard as the elusive *Pimpernel*, Merle Oberon as the beautiful, if uncomprehending, wife, and Raymond Massey as *Chauvelin*. In the small rôle of the *Prince Regent*, Nigel Bruce is a complete delight.

The chief trouble with the picture is that it is paced somewhat slowly, and that, in characteristic English cinema fashion, it has difficulty in telling its story with proper narrative and dramatic skill. The result of this is that the picture, for all of its graceful humor, pictorial beauty, and histrionic charm, is not as impressive in the excitement of its melodrama as its stirring background should have made it.

• • •

"The Gilded Lily" (AA)—Claudette Colbert in a pleasant comedy about a girl who thinks that she has been jilted by an English nobleman, and decides to become a night-club entertainer in order to get even with him. Perhaps this point demands a bit of explanation. After she feels that her nobleman has deserted her, a young newspaper man builds her up by publicity as

© 1934, United Artists Corp.

Leslie Howard and Merle Oberon in a scene from "The Scarlet Pimpernel"

The No-Girl, who had refused to marry a titled foreigner, out of patriotism, or something, and she assents to the plan in the hope that her ex-sweetheart will be humiliated. In the end it turns out that the Englishman hadn't betrayed her at all. At this point, however, she decides that she prefers the reporter anyway.

There is an amusing scene when *The No-Girl* makes her night-club début. The rest of the story is reasonably entertaining. Miss Colbert is admirable in the leading rôle; a pleasant newcomer to the films, Fred MacMurray, is attractively unaffected as the newspaper man, and Ray Milland is pleasant as the Englishman.

• • •

"Devil Dogs of the Air" (AA*)—This drama about the Marine Corps aviators is enlivened by much admirable aerial photography, and excellent stunt-flying, but it is not helped by its overly familiar plot. It is the one about the fresh young recruit who wins the girl away from the more serious-minded veteran. James Cagney and Pat O'Brien are extremely helpful in the leading rôles.

• • •

"The Winning Ticket" (AA)—A passably lively comedy about a family that won a sweepstake prize only to find they had mislaid the ticket.

• • •

"Maybe It's Love"—A feeble and aimless version of Maxwell Anderson's play about love among the white collar slaves, "Saturday's Children." ARGUS.

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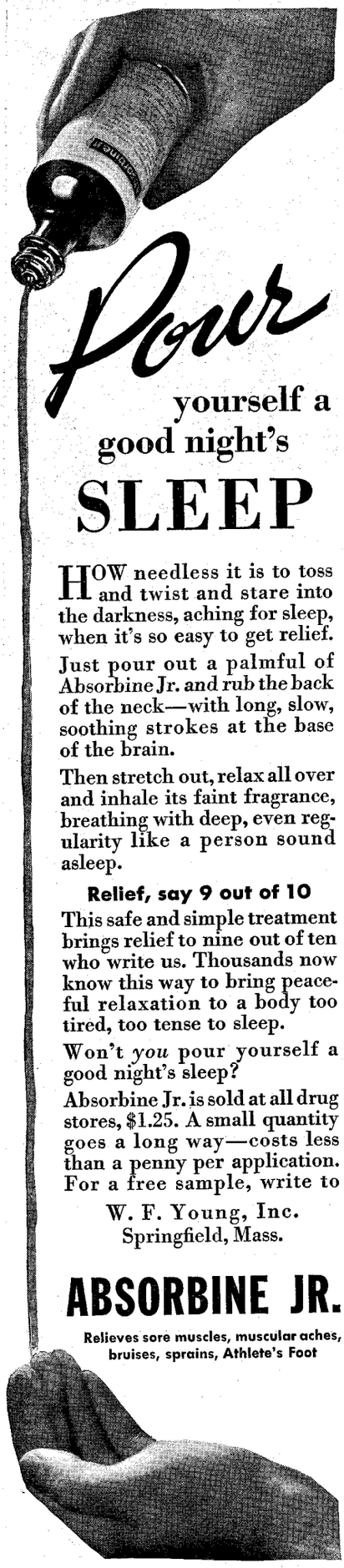

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Topics in Brief

Siamese Twins

—Messner in the Rochester *Times-Union*

LAW gives the pedestrian the right of way, but makes no provision for flowers.—***Toledo Blade.***

AREN'T you glad you aren't posterity? It will have to pay our bills.—***Manchester Union.***

PROBABLY the ultra in vanishing Americans would be a Republican Indian.—***Tacoma Ledger.***

BUSINESS might soon get on its feet if the Government would get off its neck.—***Springfield Union.***

ABOUT all capitalists are doing with money these days is hiding it from the tax-collectors.—***Atlanta Journal.***

GENIAL Jim Farley's stamp deals at least have enabled many more Americans to define a philatelist.—***Indianapolis Star.***

WHEN an irresistible force meets an immovable object, there's usually a lawyer who will take the case.—***Birmingham News.***

THE way business is upswinging, it behooves red ink manufacturers to find some artistic or ornamental uses for their product.—***Arkansas Gazette.***

IMAGINE J. P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller worrying themselves sick over how to spend that extra $200 every month.—***Nashville Tennessean.***

IT might sound like treason, but so far as the World Court is concerned, we would rather lose a case in court than win one in the trenches.—***Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot.***

PARAGUAY breaks into the head-line so often about capturing another fort that we can't help believing that some of the footage must be retakes.—***Dallas Morning News.***

MR. ROOSEVELT will never be able to complain that we hired him and then didn't give him anything to do.—***American Lumberman.***

SAY one thing for Huey. When he decided to build a dictatorship, he didn't ask Uncle Sam to pay expenses.—***Detroit Free Press.***

FASHION journal asks what will the men wear next spring? Easy. The same clothes they wore last spring.—***Florida Times-Union.***

RAILROADS are planning a half-billion-dollar program. Who do they think they are, the Government? — ***Charleston (W. Va.) Mail.***

"TOWNSEND Insists That Utopia Is on the Way." That certainly is an improvement—before, Mohammed had to go to the mountain.—***Boston Evening Transcript.***

BREWERS of the country are campaigning for the five-cent glass of beer, now that the late Vice President Marshall isn't here to disconcert them.—***Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.***

WITH Sweden's budget balanced and her workers ninety-nine per cent. employed, Uncle Sam might not object to being called a big Swede.—***Louisville Times.***

A SCIENTIST believes that the next war will be fought by wireless. Sometimes the static you hear on your radio makes you think it has started.—***Duluth News-Tribune.***

A BURGLAR in London takes nothing but wedding presents. A very little discrimination could establish this fellow as a benefactor of mankind.—***Richmond Times-Dispatch.***

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Maybe We Should Allow Him Just One Little Vice

—Hutton in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

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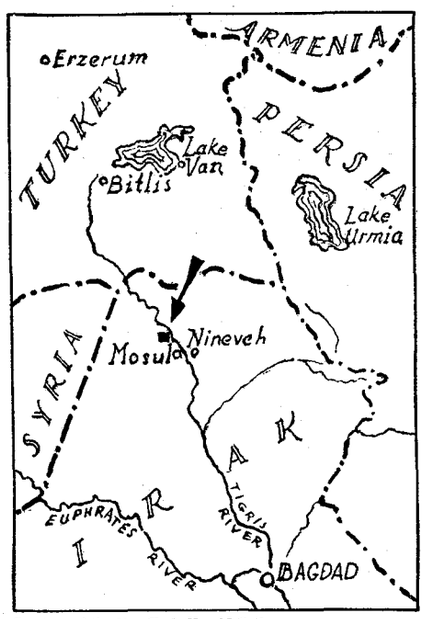
"World's Oldest City"

Archeologists Uncover Settlement Nearly 5,700 Years Old



Courtesy of the New York *Herald Tribune*

The location of the ruins of the 5,700-year-old settlement in the mound of the ancient city of Tepe Gawra, in Mesopotamia, is indicated on the map by the arrow

Digging through the bottom of the tenth level in the mound of the ancient city of Tepe Gawra, in Northern Mesopotamia, archeologists of the American School of Oriental Research and the University of Pennsylvania Museum have laid bare the site of an eleventh and earlier city. Charles Bache, youthful leader of the joint expedition, announced last week that it may prove to be the oldest city known. Soundings beneath it have revealed older levels which may go back to 5000 B.C.

Surprizingly Modern

The people of the eleventh level were surprizingly modern. Tentatively dated as of 3750 B.C., they were excellent builders and craftsmen, had invented the true arch, made jewelry of electrum, a natural alloy of gold and silver, knew how to play dice, and were possibly familiar with the story of Adam and Eve.

They carried on a brisk trade with distant peoples, and had an important leather-working industry. Most modern touch of all, the women of that ancient city were confirmed users of cosmetics. Kohl, a beauty preparation still in use by women of the Near East, had been invented. It is a powder of antimony used to darken the eyes.

Tepe Gawra, which means "Great Mound," is regarded as one of the most important archeological sites of the Near East. It originally was a huge mound composed of the débris of centuries. Excavation has yielded an almost unbroken series of stratified cultural deposits, of which the most recent dates from about the fifteenth century B.C. Beneath this topmost layer, in the order of age, lay the levels of earlier cities one on the other, like leaves of a book.

Two-thirds of the mound remains to be excavated, and diggers expect to find at least ten more occupation levels.

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The Olympics Are on the Ice—for Europe

Allan Potts, Member of the American Skating Team for 1936, Explains Why the Fastest Man Will Win Abroad, and the Best *Man Would Win at Home*

© International

Allan Potts leads the pack and sets the pace on American ice

Allan Potts runs a gasoline station over in Brooklyn. As a champion speed-skater, possessor of many medals, member of the American Olympic Team in 1932 and the team picked for 1936, Mr. Potts is a person of some importance. He was on the other end of a telephone conversation:

"So THE LITERARY DIGEST wants me to come over for an interview. How do I know this isn't a gag? How do I know that this is THE LITERARY DIGEST? You better write me a letter."

He was justly skeptical; it was not Brooklyn belligerence. A letter was duly written. Mr. Potts came over the bridge for his interview. He sat at lunch, pleasant, affable, warming to his subject, as first tomato juice, and then roast leg of lamb began to take effect. He reminisced:

"I was just two years old the first time I was on skates on the ice." Please explain, Mr. Potts: "You see, I was riding on my father's back. He was a skater—and a runner. In fact, he was an all-round athlete. He got me started.

First a Sprinter

"I used to be a runner—a sprinter. Won lots of medals in high school. And then I took up skating. You can't do both. You can't run, or play basketball, or swim or do anything when you are skating. Skating uses different muscles; anything else works against it. Anything but riding a bicycle. That's the one thing we can do and skate."

Potts is thirty years old now. His hair is thinning a bit, but, other than that, he is a young man. He won his first title, the Metropolitan Indoor Championship, in the Brooklyn Ice Palace back in 1925. Since then, he has been National Outdoor Champion in 1928, National Outdoor and Indoor Champion in 1929. He has been Middle Atlantic Champion three times, and a member of the American Olympic team in 1932. He still enjoys speed-skating, but he expects to be about washed up after the Olympic competition in 1936.

After that, he says, "It's the money that counts. If somebody wants me to indorse a cigarette, I'm open to offers."

Figure-skaters are generally regarded as "sissies" by the speed-skaters. As a usual thing, figure-skating is more intimately associated with society. And to the figure-skaters, the speed-skaters are "rowdies." Friend Potts is no rowdy. He might be better described as one of the vertebræ in the backbone of the nation. He is at the top of his trade and he skates for fun.

Tricks to Falling

One gathers that he is a capable business man. Skating is really his avocation, a useful one, which he enjoys talking about.

"Sometimes you are skating along at a good clip, and your blade hits a piece of metal, or a hairpin frozen in the ice. You go sprawling before you can do anything about it. In the sprints, if you fall, you're generally through. But in one of the first championships I ever won, I fell in one of the heats, and in the final.

"When a smart bunch of skaters see one of the pack go down, they all hit up the pace, so that the man would be killed off if he got up and tried to catch the field.

"There are tricks to falling, tho. You usually go down on the turns, your feet sliding out toward the outside of the course. If you just push down with your hand, push up to where the blades of your skates can bite into the ice, your speed will flip you right back up on your feet. You just lose a second, but you lose momentum. American skaters know how to come out of a spill. They don't need to in Europe."

Under the European rules—and the Olympic—only two men race at a time over a two-lane course laid out as illustrated in the accompanying diagram. In this manner, all jockeying for position and scrambling at the corners—a part of American speed-skating—is eliminated. Allan Potts feels that the different rules will place a severe handicap on Americans in the Olympics:

"In the American style, the first man over the line wins. In Europe, it's the fastest time. They have a friend just off the course, clocking their speed and calling out their time on each lap. They skate against the watch all the time, and they've learned to judge the pace that makes the best time.

"I think that's dumb. They skate their hearts out and then faint at the finish. Over here, we skate just fast enough to beat the man who sets the pace—which is no faster than we have to.

True Test of Sport

"Our skaters could probably beat them over here. They claim their way is the true test of speed, and that ours is tricky. We claim that ours is the true test of sport.

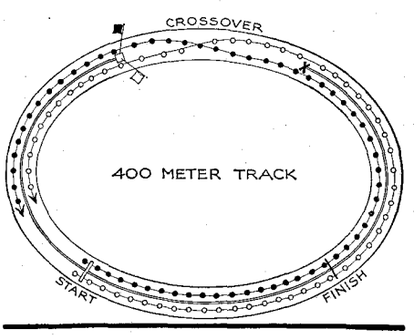
"One of our skaters, Eddie Schroeder of Chicago, will beat them at their own game. He's a little fellow. His distance is the 10,000-meter race. I don't see where he gets the strength from. But he is a marvelous judge of even pace. Just like Nurmi. He's a champion bicycle-rider, too.

"It's funny how bicycle-riding is the only exercise that goes with skating. Running is ruinous. Too much pounding. I remember I went out to run a four-forty not so long ago. The four-forty and the two-twenty are my distances on the ice. But on the cinders, I was gasping inside of a hundred yards and dead at the finish. And I was in good condition."

Different kinds of ice affect the speed of skaters, just as a different surface gets their wind. Indoor ice is the best, but no indoor rinks have the necessary space—the same problem that handicaps indoor track athletics.

"Ice that sweats is the fastest," explained Potts. "That is, ice that has water on it. You freeze it, and then let it thaw a bit. You can control that indoors.

"Skating is the fastest sport there is without the aid of some machine—like the bicycle. Maybe skiing is an exception. And, you know, the funniest sight I've ever seen was when a bunch of the speed-skaters tried skiing at the last Olympics. Boy, what spills they took! It's a pretty good idea to stick to your own game."



The plan of the two-lane oval and the "crossover" used in Europe

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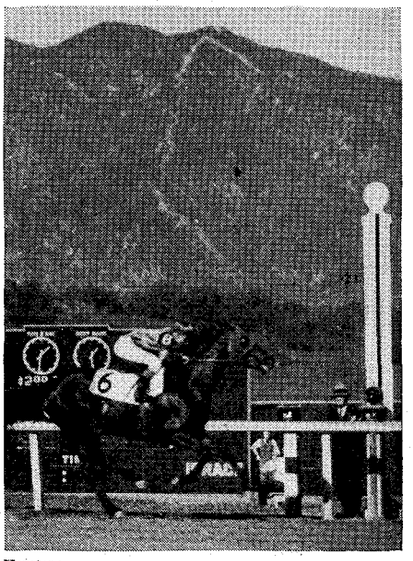
Best Horse Wins That Purse As California Racing Returns



Keystone

Las Palmas, a California horse, wins California's first race since the days of "Lucky" Baldwin, on the Santa Anita track

With towering mountains as a background the little town of Arcadia, California, is horse-lovers' paradise this Saturday. The fifty-three-day meeting of the Santa Anita Jockey Club reaches a climax with the running of the $100,000 Santa Anita Handicap. The prodigal Thoroughbred returns to glory in California on that day, twenty-five years after the golden days when California was the home of "Lucky" Baldwin, who owned and raced Volante, Silver Cloud, Emperor Norfolk, and Rey El Santa Anita—four winners of the American Derby.

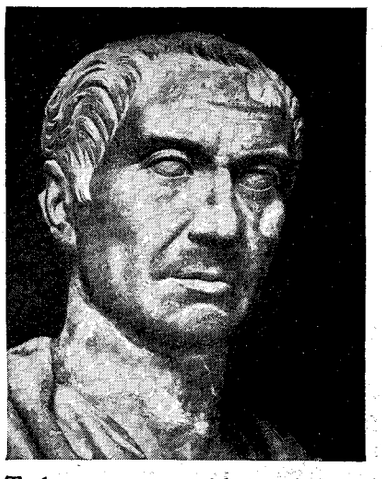
At a mile and a quarter for a purse of $100,000, the Santa Anita Handicap bids for the throne in the Sport of Kings.

If trainers and owners (and that *if* looms big) can hold their favorites in shape for the start, the field will include the great and near great of the American turf. Equipoise, Twenty Grand and Mate, best juvenile trio of 1930; Cavalcade, three-year-old champion of 1934; Faireno, 1932 three-year-old champion; Head Play, winner of the Preakness in 1933; Statesman, "a good English horse," and Ladysman were among those entered early for the golden opportunity of winning the huge purse.

Veterans Try for Purse

But the importance of that *if* can easily be seen in the possibilities of injuries to the thoroughbreds. Equipoise suffered a blind quarter-crack which scratched him on the eve of the Kentucky Derby of 1931 and still bothers the great horse which carries the colors of C. V. Whitney. Likewise Cavalcade is handicapped by a crack in a hoof which happened while training for the Travers at Saratoga. Twenty Grand was the first to break in the comeback trail.

Both Mate and Equipoise are in their last race. Win or lose the race, they win retirement after a long campaign. A vic-



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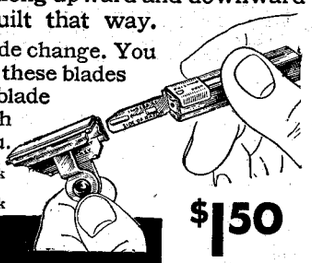

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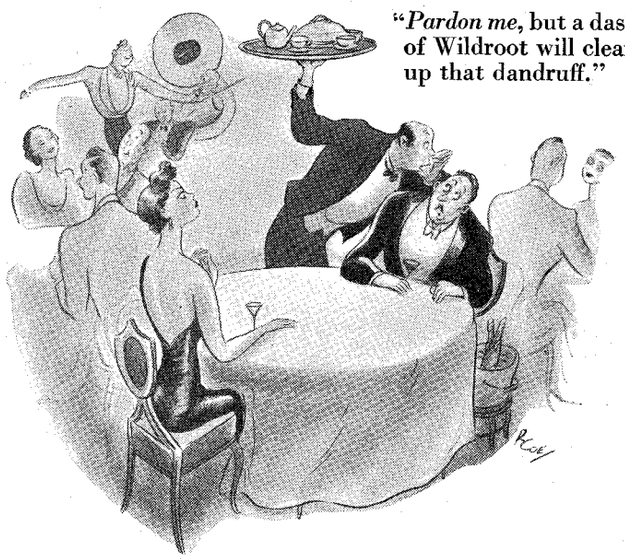

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tory by one or the other would give him top honors as high-money winner over Sun Beau's world-record earnings of $376,744. A win for Equipoise, for the last three years the handicap king, would boost his earnings to well over $400,000, perhaps never to be equaled by another horse in a period of shrinking purses.

Seventy nominees were lured to the $1,000,000 Santa Anita Park track in the hope of winning against every big-money winner in the last few years. On a sandy, fast track, with solid bottom, the revival of California's old racing glory was ushered in on December 25, 1934, when C. V. Whitney's colors won the feature event, but a California-bred and -owned horse won the first race before 40,000 spectators.

With the huge club-house and a 10,000 capacity grand stand, the Santa Anita plant has installed the "electric eye" for timing and picking winners. Introduced in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1932, a photograph can be developed within two minutes after the finish of a race, which, at the same time, records the face of an electrically-operated stop-watch.

It is the plan of horsemen backing the revival of California's thoroughbred racing to inaugurate a series of long-distance races to improve the stamina of the breed.

Rivals Other Race Tracks

Under such a far-sighted plan, with full mechanical equipment, California may be a strong rival for Kentucky and its Derby, Florida and its Hialeah and Tropical Parks, and Mexico with its Agua Caliente.

It is doubtful if such a purse as that which gilds the Santa Anita Handicap could be offered anywhere else. It is probable that the record prize of $105,750 won by Harry Payne Whitney's Whichone in the Futurity of 1929, or Mike Hall's $100,000 purse in the Agua Caliente Handicap of 1931, will be surpassed. At any rate, horse-lovers will cheer on their favorite as sentiment rules the day when Equipoise, Faireno, Mr. Khayyam, Head Play and Ladysman and the rest stretch their pounding hearts and hoofs to prove that "a champ can come back" in the sport of kings in the land of movie-stars and Hollywood's happy endings.

Wide World

Equipoise rides back into the picture as he trains for the Santa Anita Handicap

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Records Fall at Dog Show in New York City

Westminster Kennel Club's Classic Is Marked by Capacity Crowds and the Return of French Poodles to Popularity as Nunsoe Duc Takes the Highest Award

This country's oldest consecutively held sporting event, the Westminster Kennel Club's annual dog show, broke all its own records at Madison Square Garden in New York City last week.

The fifty-ninth meeting of America's outstanding kennel fixture had 2,837 dogs benched. The previous record was scored in 1930 with 2,673 dogs benched. Attendance figures also reached a new high this year as a larger number of dog-fanciers than ever before jammed the aisles around the judging rings, proof enough of the popularity of the kennel game.

Two groups of canine fans attend the three-day Garden show: those who simply like dogs, and wander around downstairs in the exhibition hall where the eighty-nine breeds are benched, and the near-fanatics, known as the fanciers, who incessantly talk shop downstairs, and sit in critical attention on the placings of the judges upstairs.

System of Judging

To get the most out of a show such as the Westminster event one has to know how the judging is done, and why certain types are put up for winners and best of breed. Until this is comprehended, a dog show is likely to be confusing.

Each breed has a standard, and each breed is divided into classes: the dogs and bitches (males and females) have their own classes, competing for winners in each sex, best of winners, and, finally, best of breed. There are six variety groups (gun-dogs, hounds, working dogs, terriers, toys, and non-sporting).

The winner of each variety group meets in a central ring with other group-winners for best in show, which is the grand finale of the meeting.

This year's Westminster saw dachshunds leading all other breeds, with 168 entries, more than twice the 1934 figure. This popular little dog almost died out in this country during the War, and its tremendous growth in popularity within the last four years is a high tribute to dachshund-breeders. Poodles are coming back too, through the energetic interest of hard-working fanciers.

The best dog in the show, Champion Nunsoe Duc de la Terrace, the white poodle owned by Mr. and Mrs. Sherman R. Hoyt of New York City, is a superb specimen of his breed, a beautiful mover, and the first poodle ever to win top honors at Westminster.

A famous champion abroad, Duc, whose victory last week was tremendously popular with the gallery, should do much for poodles in the United States. He already has proved himself a good sire, as well as a magnificent show-dog. His triumph was in the nature of a climax to the comeback this grand breed has been making in America.

Competition always is stiffest in the terrier breeds, which retain their popularity throughout the years. Because they have become more standardized, and are natural show-dogs, wire-haired fox-terriers have taken best in show at Westminster more than any other breed. Seven out of twenty-eight best in show-rewards have gone to this breed.

Wide World

John G. Bates presenting trophy to Mrs. Sherman R. Hoyt whose poodle, Champion Nunsoe Duc de la Terrace, was named best-in-show at Westminster

Cash Prizes Generous

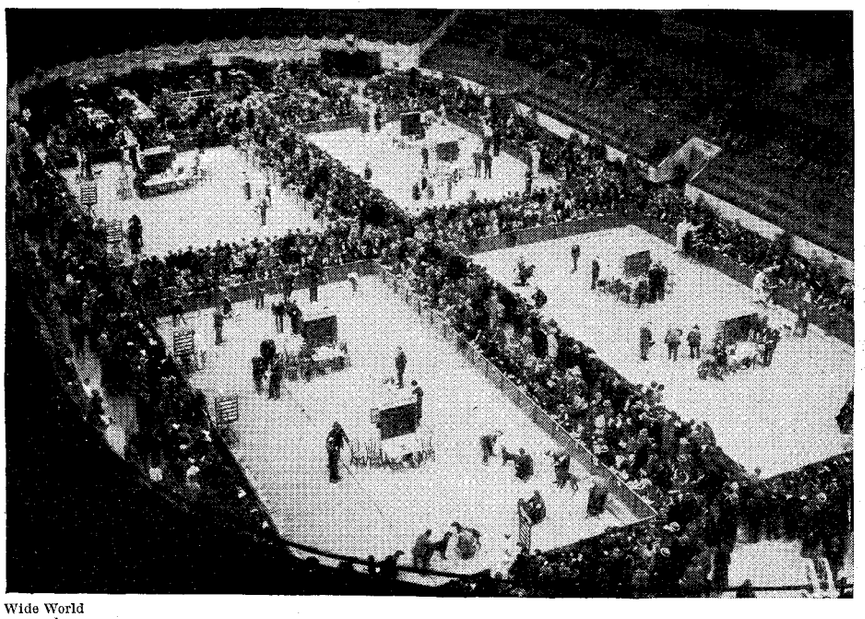
Cash prizes offered at the Westminster show this year totaled $20,000. But Westminster's chief value to dog-breeders is publicity. Best-of-breed winners at the Garden bring good stud-fees.

Many persons go to Westminster solely to buy dogs which attract their fancy on the benches. In the more popular breeds, dogs good enough to show at Westminster seldom sell for less than $100, and occasionally for many times that amount—if the dog goes far enough in important competition.

The three-day show is hard on handlers, and exhibitors, but hardest of all on some of the bigger breeds unaccustomed to a stuffy atmosphere and gaping crowds. The worst sufferers are such breeds as St. Bernard dogs, Newfoundlands, Irish wolfhounds, and Great Pyrenees.

The terriers make the most noise. Spaniels, setters, pointers, and bloodhounds look on sad-eyed. Toys do the most "yapping" from their beribboned little boxes on the main floor.

But whatever the breed, all the dogs are glad when it's over—at least for another year, not to mention the Chairman, Dr. Samuel Milbank; the Superintendent, George Foley, and the Chief Steward, Harry I. Caesar, who do most of the work.



Wide World

General view of Madison Square Garden at the opening of the Fifty-Ninth Annual Westminster Kennel Club Show

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Banking Bill's Foes Fear Political Control

Provision for an Independent Authority Would Lessen the Bankers' Opposition to the Proposed Measure; Stabilization-Fund Protection of the Dollar Is Assured

By Robert Winsmore

With all Wall Street twiddling its thumbs while awaiting the Supreme Court's unpredictable gold-clause decision, serious financial attention was centered through last week upon the Administration's new banking bill and upon the sharp defense of its proposals by Marriner S. Eccles, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

Temperate consideration and critical discussion greatly modified the clamor of disapproval and protest with which the bill was first received in many financial quarters. At the same time the theories and arguments put forth by Mr. Eccles, first at Washington and again at Columbus, Ohio, served to bring out clearly the fundamental objection which financial conservatives will neither modify nor abandon, and to establish which they undoubtedly will make common cause with the Administration's political opponents.

That objection is not to centralization of Federal control of banking, *per se*, but to its centralization in the hands of political appointees. To enlarge the Federal power over credit and currency supplies, Wall Street holds, is one thing. To invest it, so enlarged, in a politically constituted and politically dominated authority is quite another. The former would not be essentially obnoxious. The latter would be wholly disruptive and dangerous.

Seeing Apart

Obviously, the two points of view—that of financial experience and that of the school whose spokesman heads the Federal Reserve Board—are very far apart. Mr. Eccles insists that business stability can not be attained under the present banking system.

The country's money supply, he declares, must not longer be left to the individual decisions of 15,000 local bankers or of twelve uncoordinated regional Reserve Banks. Lack of such control as is now planned, he evidently believes, allowed profiteering bankers to lead the nation into the *débâcle* of 1929 and permitted the prostration of 1933. Repetition of that is to be made impossible.

Against this thoughtful financiers protest almost unanimously. They hold that the then politically desirable cheap-money policy which an Administration-influenced Federal Reserve Board imposed upon bankers against their repeated protests from 1927 on was what produced the excesses which inevitably brought about 1929, and ultimately 1933.

They urge that the now-proposed concentration of Federal control will increase and perpetuate the danger of such excesses and collapse, since even greater power will be more readily available and more effective than ever when government borrowing, or desire to inflate credit, or mere political expediency makes it useful.

Thus the shield has two faces, and dispute and recrimination will probably go on until Senator Carter Glass has done his best against too-radical change and Congress has acted. It is fairly apparent, however, that the financial community's opposition would be much less than it is if the Administration's banking bill provided for a superior Federal authority patterned upon the Supreme Court and similarly assured of political independence and detachment.

That, it will be recalled, was an outstanding feature of the central bank plan suggested a few months ago by the experienced, progressive and highly practical Frank A. Vanderlip. What Wall Street distrusts chiefly is a supreme Federal Reserve power of such political personnel as that now proposed.

Protected Dollar

"For the last four weeks we have successfully managed the value of the dollar in terms of foreign currencies," exulted Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. "The country can go about its business with assurance that we are prepared to manage the external value of the dollar as long as it may be necessary."

That was official disclosure that the Government's huge $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund had been used promptly and continuously to offset the paralysis of the foreign exchange markets which set in so suddenly on January 14.

On that day the automatic operation of gold settlements of international balances was abruptly and indefinitely halted by world-wide fear that an adverse gold-clause decision by the Supreme Court might at any time cause the American gold-purchase price of $35 to revert to the old figure of $20.67 an ounce.

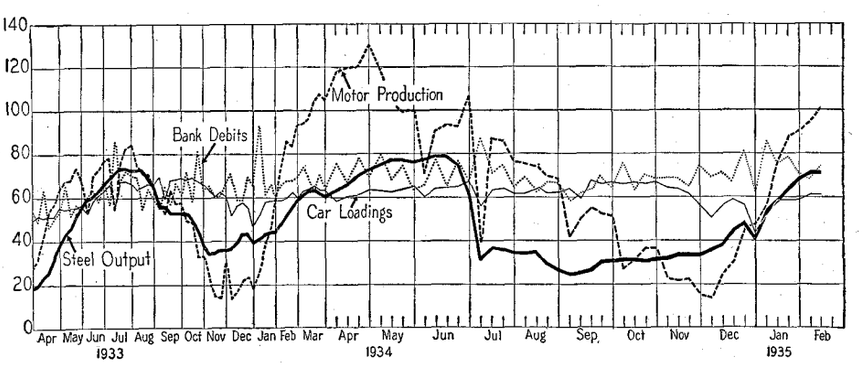
The Treasury could not or would not give assurance to the contrary, and altho foreign currencies broke sharply below their dollar parities, engagements of European gold for import at once became too hazardous to be attempted.

No American banker, however speculative, would dare to buy gold abroad on the basis of a parity of $35 an ounce, and so risk a drop of $14 while it would be in transit to New York. Gold-bloc countries, however, were immediately eager to exchange gold for dollars, since the dollars would produce still more gold in re-exchange in case the drop occurred.

For a time the foreign exchanges were sadly disordered, yet not for long. The Washington stabilization fund was, in Secretary Morgenthau's phrase, "put to work on a moment's notice," and without public announcement. How much of it had to be used is not yet known, but apparently $200,000,000 or less was sufficient to restore equilibrium and bring about full recovery of the dollar's foreign value, through purchases of foreign gold such as bankers were not daring to make. Nearly that much gold has been imported since the operation began.

Assurance Given

With so much accomplished during a month of continuing uncertainty as to the Supreme Court's ruling, the Secretary proceeded, as quoted, to give assurance that similar protection for the country's currency will be in force in case of an unsettling decision. The assurance seemed to merit a warmer welcome than the mere grunt with which the apathetic stock market received it last week.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending February 9

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The Pepper-Pool Collapse

The Most Serious Financial Crisis Since the Disastrous Hatry Crash Occurred in 1929 Is Threatened in London

Rarely considered desirable for cornering operations and large-scale speculation are such sedate commodities as pepper, peanuts, shellac, tin. Last year, however, all of these were so chosen by plunging entrepreneurs in London's Mincing Lane. In consequence, their market prices soared impressively. In further consequence, London has this month been facing the most serious financial crisis since the disastrous Hatry crash in 1929. Scandal that may smirch great names is definitely threatened.

First sign of collapse of the commodity speculation came without warning late in January when a resident manager killed himself in Bombay and the great grain-dealing house of Strauss & Co. startled London by failing, with liabilities of $5,000,000. Caught heavily short of peanuts and other oil-bearing seeds, the firm was squeezed to death by a rapid rise in the peanut market, produced by speculators who were aided by signs of serious shortage of the Indian crop.

Distrust Appears

Distrust of the whole commodity situation appeared immediately, and within a week a great pool operating in white pepper crashed spectacularly, bankrupting three Mincing Lane firms and sending a dozen more to the banks for aid. At the same time another great pool operating in shellac ran up distress signals and was a serious menace until its commitments were taken over by interests who were vitally concerned. An attempt to corner the tin supply, which apparently had political ramifications, had to be hastily and expensively abandoned.

With the same men concerned in all of these speculative enterprises, the downfall of the white pepper pool was the most serious and significant of the disasters. Headed by Garabed Bishirgian, picturesque Armenian gambler in Turkish rugs, caviar, tin, it had raised the London stock of white pepper by purchase and contract to 42,000,000 pounds. The normal London supply is less than one-tenth that amount, and the London market's annual requirement is less than 15,000,000 pounds. The pool had also doubled the market price of the commodity.

Banks Refuse Aid

Refused aid by all the great London banks, Bishirgian's firm of James & Shakespeare was the first of the involved houses to collapse. Investigation promptly disclosed that many men of high financial position were associated with the Armenian "pepper king" as large stockholders in his corporation. Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer and Chairman of the Midland Bank, was one of these, according to cabled reports. Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, Chairman of the great British-American Tobacco Co., was named as another.

On the floor of the House of Commons Maj. Harry L. Nathan, Liberal, during a noisy debate on a vote of censure, declared there were ugly rumors and grave suspicion in The City (London's Wall Street). It was not the fear of a general election that had affected foreign exchanges, he said. Foreigners were selling British securities, he declared, because the wireless from Paris broadcast that these commodity speculators "involved Britain in a scandal equal to the Stavisky affair in France."

Italian Business Gains

With favorable factors outnumbering adverse conditions, Italian business is continuing the improvements made as the last year closed, a survey by the Rome Bureau of the United Press has disclosed. Unemployment has been reduced; heavy industries and the building trades are increasing activities; with the outward gold flow halted, the lira is stronger; stock quotations are higher and dividends are gaining, while the budget deficit has been decreased.

Adverse conditions include a smaller output in light industries, and continued textile-trade depression, which is due, according to Italian industrialists, to Japanese competition.

Unemployment has dropped during the last six months by approximately 150,000, official figures disclosed. This improvement has been attributed chiefly to increased business activity and growing adoption of the forty-hour week.

During the first ten months of last year, building permits were 73.9 per cent. higher than for the corresponding period of 1933. Trades supplying building materials—particularly the cement industry—benefited, while the electrical crafts, metal works, and ship-building made gains.

Austria's Economic Progress

Despite two costly civil rebellions, Austria has made considerable progress out of the economic tangle in which it had been gripped since the War, impartial experts who examined last year's final returns have told the United Press.

By converting its League of Nations 1923 loan at a saving of 60,000,000 schillings annually, while at the same time terminating the "standstill" agreement regarding foreign credits, the Government has improved its financial position.

In the economic field, through an energetic treaty campaign, the Government reduced its unfavorable trade balance by nearly 25 per cent., while production in most industries increased considerably.

Experts regard the conversion of the League loan as the outstanding event of Austria's year. Americans, as last year ended, held approximately $14,500,000 of these bonds, while British holders accounted for nearly £8,000,000 more. The ending of the "standstill" agreement also was greeted as evidence of new stability.

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The Scientific Book Club Selection for January

MEN, MIRRORS and STARS

By G. Edward Pendray
Science Editor of The Literary Digest

The non-technical, fascinating story of the telescope, interwoven with the greatest names and foremost discoveries in astronomy, beginning with a telescope that was little more than a toy, and ending with the mighty mirrors of today's great observatories.

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The Average American and the Next War

With Increasing Expenditures for Armaments Appearing to Herald Another Conflict, the Bid of "Underprivileged Nations" for a Place in the Sun Arouses Apprehension

By Frederick Hanssen

Of the 126,500,000 people now alive in the Continental United States, approximately 111,000,000 will be alive a decade hence. Will they live to see another great war? What is even more important to them, will the United States be a party?

Does the memory of the World War act as a bar to another great conflict? Does the functioning of the League of Nations act as an important deterrent? Does the rise of youth against war in countries such as the United States, Great Britain, and France herald a change? Will proposals to eliminate munitions profits stop war?

World Expenditures for Armaments

(In millions of dollars)

Figures in italics prepared by the author, all others from Jacobsson's "World's Armament Expenditure."

	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
Great Britain	374.2	349.9	345.1	330.4	306.2	286.7
France	363.8	307.8	277.9	248.0	236.4	216.0
Germany	463.6	331.5	303.9	301.5	306.8	286.7
Italy	142.2	158.4	133.7	124.9	115.8	87.5
Russia	435.0	387.0	334.5	324.0	315.5	291.6
Total Great European Powers	1,778.8	1,534.6	1,395.1	1,328.8	1,280.7	1,168.5
All Other European Countries	515.0	*445.0*	*404.6*	*385.3*	*371.4*	*338.9*
Total Europe	2,293.8	1,979.6	1,799.7	1,714.1	1,652.1	*1,507.4*
United States	244.6	227.0	197.0	197.0	199.0	*189.3*
Japan	104.6	107.7	110.7	100.2	95.7	*93.7*
TOTAL	2,643.0	*2,314.3*	*2,107.4*	*2,011.3*	*1,946.8*	*1,790.4*
Rest of the World	*264.3*	*231.4*	*210.7*	*201.1*	*194.7*	*179.0*
GRAND TOTAL	*2,907.3*	*2,545.7*	*2,318.1*	*2,212.4*	*2,141.5*	*1,969.4*

Grand totals: 1907—*1,823.1*; 1906—*1,687.5*; 1905—*1,502.1*; 1904—*1,446.0*.

The figures in the above table represent the United States dollar as evaluated before January 31, 1934.

Youth Opposes War

The poll conducted by The Literary Digest in the colleges of this country clearly reflects the temper of the youth of the land. It is unquestionably opposed to war. But one significant fact does stand out—that is, that more than 80 per cent. favor *defensive* warfare. Along with this fact it must be remembered that the peoples in the World War were actuated by the opinion that they were engaged in defensive warfare.

What does history teach? In the first place, it teaches that competitive armament leads to war.

Now if the progressive increase of armament expenditures is an indication of the outbreak of a major war, then one would think that these expenditures were being carefully watched throughout the world, and that they were easily available.

An estimate indicates that total armament expenditures for the ten years ending with 1913 for the whole world were $20,613,100,000. This estimate is low, rather than high, because of the policy of many Governments to conceal armament expenditures.

But when these same figures for the decade ending with 1935 are assembled, a truly sensational result is revealed.

For those ten years world expenditures on armaments reach the colossal total of $41,825,000,000. In other words, the world is spending twice as much on armaments now as in the ten years preceding the World War.

Certainly this amazing statistical "fact of life" stands as a clear challenge to the man who has been comforting himself with the thought that he would not live to see another great war.

Next, what other great lesson is taught by history? History teaches that when public opinion in a given country has concluded that it has been unjustly dealt with, that country is ripe for war.

In this connection another statistical fact becomes of prime importance. That is, that the population of Europe, which never had exceeded 180,000,000 before 1800, now is near the 500,000,000 mark. These masses are bringing increasing pressure upon their Governments to provide them with a rising standard of living.

When a country feels that it has been unjustly dealt with, and that its people demand more, what can its Government do? Again, history teaches that, thus far, the only way found to right an injustice of this kind is by war. Clearly, continuing the existing status which gives certain countries the best of it, and others the worst of it, merely intensifies public opinion in the underprivileged countries that something will have to be done about it.

What of the underprivileged major countries—Germany, Italy, and Japan?

These same three have a relatively rapid population growth. Germany feels the injustice of the Treaty of Versailles, and already has broken it down to the point where her debts have been repudiated, and her armament limitations nullified. Her next logical step is to regain an increased place in the sun by breaking down the territorial allocations of that Treaty.

It seems fair to offer the opinion that a major war is likely within the next ten years because the pressure of rising armament expenditures promises to be so great as to develop the explosion that is bound to come.

But, asks the average man, who still has these ten years or more to live, why should the United States get into it?

Facing "Facts of Life"

In the European field there is the danger that England will become involved in such a conflict, and that, based on historical precedent, this country again will become a party thereto. In the Far East Japan is spending nearly half of her governmental income on armament, and is rather realistically violating the Chinese Open Door by steadily adding to her sphere of influence in Asia.

Clearly, then, if the United States is to keep out of the next war, it should try to keep England from becoming involved in any European conflict, and try to keep Japan from expanding toward our possessions in the Far East.

Meanwhile, the citizens of this country must face "the facts of life" just as our Government is doing. They must prepare themselves for another war, and work as effectively as possible to keep us out of it. What our Government is doing is revealed by another important statistical fact. That is we spent $244,000,000 for armament in 1913, and propose to spend $792,484,265 for armament in the twelve months ending with June 30, 1936.

World Expenditures for Armaments

(In millions of dollars)

Figures in italics prepared by the author, all others from League of Nations "Armaments Year-Book," 1927-1934

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	*1934	*1935
Great Britain	519.1	508.9	481.6	483.6	467.5	452.4	434.0	444.7	*451.0	*464.0*
France	253.9	303.0	370.5	430.0	446.8	466.2	508.4	448.7	438.5	*451.0*
Germany	154.4	166.5	179.7	169.1	162.7	150.7	149.8	148.0	196.4	*213.0*
Italy	258.7	251.7	240.3	259.2	278.3	291.5	279.7	257.2	233.6	*226.4*
Russia	314.8	367.9	430.9	475.1	495.0	597.5	*679.9	*773.7	*786.7	*895.2*
Total Great European Powers	1,500.9	1,598.0	1,703.0	1,817.0	1,850.3	1,958.3	*2,051.8*	*2,072.3*	*2,106.2*	*2,249.6*
All other European Countries	*667.5*	*656.2*	*689.2*	*676.6*	*713.5*	*632.9*	*443.0*	*567.1*	*608.8*	*542.8*
Total Europe (60% of total)	*2,168.4*	*2,254.2*	*2,392.2*	*2,493.6*	*2,563.8*	*2,581.2*	*2,494.8*	*2,639.4*	*2,715.0*	*2,792.4*
United States	584.7	604.6	651.4	690.5	703.2	696.7	665.7	553.9	327.8	*421.6*
Japan	217.4	237.7	254.4	249.2	226.7	224.6	316.9	405.0	*424.0*	*450.0*
TOTAL	*2,970.5*	*3,096.5*	*3,298.0*	*3,432.3*	*3,493.7*	*3,502.5*	*3,477.4*	*3,598.3*	*3,466.8*	*3,664.0*
Rest of World	*643.5*	*660.5*	*689.0*	*723.7*	*779.3*	*799.5*	*680.6*	*800.7*	*1,058.2*	*990.0*
GRAND TOTAL	3,614.0	3,757.0	3,987.0	4,156.0	4,273.0	4,302.0	4,158.0	4,399.0	*4,525.0	*4,654.0*

*Estimated.

The figures in the above table represent the United States dollar as evaluated before January 31, 1934.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Distribution of Wealth

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—At the present time demagogs, doctrinaires, and dreamers, along with correspondence school architects of Utopia, are promising the coming distribution of wealth, which does not exist, excepting in their vivid imaginations.

Fifty-five per cent. of our wealth is in real estate, which could not be sold, and can not be divided equitably, and which has shrunk enormously in value. Of some 2,000 corporations listed on the New York Stock Exchange, more than half pay no dividends.

If the total income of the U. S. as computed from the income tax returns, and figures from the Bureau of Economics, were equally divided among adults, each would receive the paltry annual income of about $650.

Do those eloquent gentlemen at the Capitol who are advocating such distribution, really desire to have their incomes cut down over 90 per cent.? I hae ma doots.

W. A. Briggs.

Philadelphia.

[Senator Huey P. Long's "Share-the-Wealth" Plan would exempt the first million dollars of income received in a year, levy 1 per cent. on the second million, 2 per cent. on the third, and so on up to 100 per cent. on the ninth million. Senator Long says a person could have a fortune of four or five millions, "and that's enough."—*Editor.*]

That Tax on Bank Deposits

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I see that Mr. Jesse A. La Rue, of Birmingham, Alabama, has a red-hot plan to end this depression immediately. He would whack capital into submission with a kind of socialist cudgel with a 6 per cent. tax on bank deposits to make them spend their surplus dollars. I think there are too many foolish laws already.

Austin Smith.

Eureka, California.

Tooth-Brushes and Recovery

To the Editor of the Literary Digest—Sir:—Here is food for thought and no joke. I now pay forty-five cents for my favorite brand of tooth-brush: minimum price fixed by the Government. The same drug-store sells Japanese tooth-brushes at two for twenty-five cents. They appear to be equally good, too. Does any one dare to call *that* recovery, *American* recovery?

(Miss) S. Boswell.

Baltimore.

The Townsend Plan Review

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—As a "Townsendite," let me thank you for the fair and courteous review of the Townsend Plan movement as manifested in Washington. Fair and courteous treatment by national periodicals has been lacking in many instances and when we encounter it we are appreciative.

Hugh Heaton, M.D.

Pacific Beach, California.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The Literary Digest just came at the time of a discussion of the Townsend Plan. I said to my friend, "wait a minute till we see what The Digest has to say about it." Lo and behold, nothing! Is not this one of the foremost subjects in the country to-day? What is the use of The Digest if one can not get the news?

Joseph A. Audet.

Boston.

[The Digest has published a number of articles and letters dealing with the Townsend Pension plan. It will continue to do so. Correspondents are reminded that only a few of the hundreds of letters received can be given space.—*Editor.*]

The Consumer's Needs

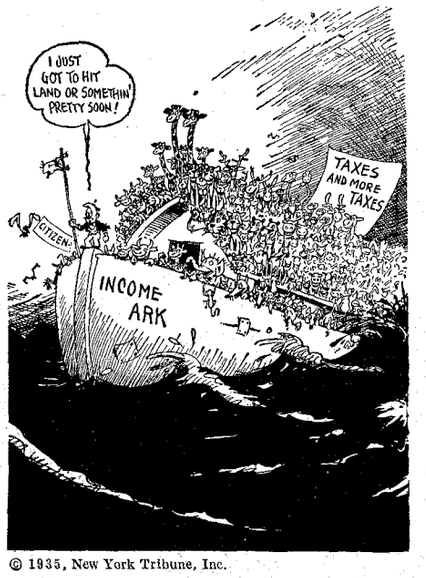
To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Our experience on the Providence County Consumers Council bears out the fact that the consumer needs more adequate information, organization and representation in government and in economic control. Unorganized and uninformed, the consumer becomes the victim of groups organized to promote their own special interests.

All of us being consumers, however, and the end and aim of all economic activity being the consumption of goods produced, consumers educated and organized could be a most powerful force. We believe it is a growing force.

Louise Q. Blodgett,

Chairman: Providence County Consumers Council.

Providence.



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Nearing the Capacity Limit

—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune*

Where Is the Perfect Shoe-String?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Since the button-hole controversy has backed off the map into the shoe-string field, please tell us how and where to secure a shoe-lace the end of which will not slip through the loop and draw into a hard knot, when on a cold wintry night one attempts to remove his shoes in the dark with benumbed fingers.

B. B. Harvey.

Jones, Michigan.

Music Background in Radio

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Of the many absurd practises that are indulged in over the radio, probably the most idiotic is the custom of accompanying the words of the announcer by music. The net result of this practise is to prevent the hearer from either appreciating the music or understanding the simultaneously spoken message.

This is the case even in those instances where poetry is read or recited to slow music, intended to impart an air of glamorous romance to the performance.

Sponsors of radio programs, who, after all, are for the most part interested mainly in the business side of the proposition, should realize that they are defeating their own ends when they obscure their message by drowning out the speaker with an annoying confusion of sound that arouses the hearer's animosity.

Frank Fischer.

San Francisco.

In Support of Commander Hobart

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I have read with much interest, the communication from Mr. Donald A. Hobart, National Commander of the American Veterans Association, in your February 9 issue.

It seems to me that his position should receive the indorsement of all those actually interested in assisting veterans who have suffered injury in the war and who, therefore, merit every consideration.

Proper consideration of deserving veterans is more and more relegated to the background by the present drive of some portions of the American Legion for what amounts to a bonus of public funds payable to all those in the military services of the country regardless of whether they were injured.

James F. Adams.

Albany, New York.

Veterans' Bonus—A Reply

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I should appreciate the opportunity, as an American citizen, as a taxpayer and as a veteran of the Spanish-American War and the World War to set forth in the columns of The Literary Digest the reasons for the immediate payment of the adjusted service certificates (so-called bonus).

I write this letter in reply to Donald A. Hobart, National Commander, the American Veterans Association, as published in The Literary Digest under the date of February 9.

It is a well-known fact that the American Veterans Association, made up in its membership from the ranks of Big Business and others that Big Business can control, is not a *true* veterans' organization.

It is a well-known fact that the AVA was organized for political influence by a group of ex-service men who have had more to gain in serving Big Business than in serving their comrades of the World War.

Mr. Donald A. Hobart is trying to tell the public that the veterans were voted a "bonus." Mr. Hobart knows, and every member of the AVA knows, that the act plainly states that it is "adjusted compensation" which the ex-service men were to receive. As officially explained at the time (but minimized since), this so-called "bonus" money was the Government's gesture to make up, in part, for the financial sacrifices of the ex-service men who gave up good jobs to brave death while the stay-at-homes lived high on inflated salaries and real bonuses. Mr. Hobart knows that Big Business received its bonus from the Government shortly after the War.

It is an anomaly that the class (Big Business) which made millions out of the War are the ones now yelling the loudest against the paying of the adjusted service certificates to the veterans. If the Government can find billions of dollars for the relief of Big Business, then why can't it dig up a smaller amount to relieve the forgotten veterans?

No one can deny, as the truth is self-evident, that there is not sufficient money in circulation. Let me point out to Mr. Hobart that the payment of the soldiers' bonus will have the principal advantage accrue to the smaller business man, who will find that the indebtedness of the veterans, which most of them have charged off as a loss, will be paid.

The money is promised and *must* be paid, so why not pay it now when it will do the most good?

The immediate payment of the certificates will aid considerably in defeating the depression, the proceeds thereof going into every section of the country, and adding financial stimulus to every channel of trade and business.

H. Argerbright.

Rhea, Arkansas.

[Because of the large volume of communications received from readers on the bonus issue, The Digest plans to publish next week a page devoted to as many of these letters as space will permit.—*Editor.*]

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Sometimes Both.—"What is a budget?"

"Well, it is a method of worrying before you spend instead of afterward."—***Arcanum Bulletin.***

Talk About Dilemmas!—"Ah, good mornin', Mrs. Murphy, and how is everythin'?"

"Sure, an' I'm havin' a great time uv it between me husband and the fire. If I keep me eye on the wan, the other is sure to go out."—***Christian Science Monitor.***

And Touch Not the Cop.—An irate enthusiast, who had watched his home-team go down in defeat, stopped the umpire as he was leaving the field.

"Where's your dog?" he commanded.

"Dog?" ejaculated the umpire. "I have no dog."

"Well," said the grouchy one, "you're the first blind man I ever saw who didn't have a dog."—***Sporting and Dramatic.***

More Delightful Than Permanent.—CAMPAIGN SPEAKER—"Fellow citizens—Ah—er—um, as I was about to remark, I believe that the generality of man in general is disposed to take an undue advantage of the generality of—"

MAN IN AUDIENCE—"You better sit down. You're coming out at the same hole you went in at."—***Pathfinder.***

Beyond Her Ken.—A physician attended an old lady from Scotland who had caught a severe cold.

"Did your teeth chatter when you felt the chill coming over you?" asked the doctor.

"I dinna ken, doctor; they were lying on the table!" was the pleasant reply.—***Labor.***

Service—A rather stout woman was making herself a nuisance in the big shop which was holding its annual sale. Nothing, it seemed, would suit her, and the unfortunate shop-assistant was beginning to get a little weary.

"Haven't you anything ready-made that will fit me?" asked the customer at last.

"Yes; the umbrellas and the handkerchiefs are downstairs, madam," the girl replied.—***Montreal Star.***

Gentlemen of the Jury.—The prosecuting counsel was having a little trouble with a rather difficult witness. Exasperated by the man's evasive answers, he asked him if he was acquainted with any of the jury.

"Yes, sir, more than half of them," replied the man in the box.

"Are you willing to swear that you know more than half of them?" asked counsel.

"If it comes to that, I'm willing to swear that I know more than all of 'em put together," came defiantly from the witness.—***Answers (London).***

© Life

"Hereafter, Larson, when I ask you the time don't give me that 'eight bells' stuff"—*Life*

Weight of Wo.—TRAMP—"Lady, won't you help a poor man that lost his family in the Yorkshire flood and all his money in a crash?"

HOUSEWIFE—"Why, you are the same man that lost a family in the South Wales flood and was shell-shocked during the War."

TRAMP—"Yes, Lady. I'm the unluckiest guy on the face of the earth."—***Pearson's Weekly (London).***

Unfair Advantage.—MRS. POTTER—"I notice your husband always has his hair cut short."

MRS. COTTER—"Yes, the coward!"—***Santa Fe Magazine.***

Who's Driving This Car?—TIMID WIFE (to husband who has fallen asleep at the wheel)—"I don't mean to dictate to you, George, but isn't that bill-board coming at us awfully fast?"—***Pennsylvania Guardsman.***

It's Just Flattery.—"The man I marry must be as brave as a lion, but not forward: handsome as Apollo, but not conceited; wise as Solomon, but meek as a lamb; a man who is kind to every woman, but loves only me."

"How lucky we met!"—***Border Cities Star.***

Playing Safe.—The hotel clerk was growing impatient as the prospect took so long to read the names on the register. "Just sign on that line, please," said the clerk.

The prospect was indignant and retorted: "Young man, I'm too old a hand to sign anything without readin' it."—***Kansas City Star.***

Justified.—Johnnie was gazing at his one-day-old brother, who lay squealing and wailing in his cot.

"Has he come from heaven?" inquired Johnnie.

"Yes, dear."

"No wonder they put him out."—***Chicago Daily News.***

Slips That Pass in the Night

Excuse It, Please.—The United States apologized to I' Alone, a rum runner of Canada for the sinking of the Canadian registry.—*New York paper.*

Delibhtful.—Many friends regret to learn that Miss —— —— recently fractured her wrist in a fall. She is resting comfort- and had a most delibhtful time.—*Bangor (Me.) paper.*

Lump Sum?—

BUFFALO WOULD SPEND
$0,000,000 ON SLUMS
—*Head-line in Buffalo paper.*

The Precocious Gene.—As you look at Sarazen, you turn back to a 2-year-old-caddie, smoking a big cigar on the club porch at Skokie, Chicago, in 1922—saying to the crowd, "I've got mine. They've got to get theirs."—*St. Paul paper.*

Switch to a Derby.—Africa is probably the hardest continent for the short-wave fan to hear for the simple reason that there are few high-powered stations located in genuine panama hat.—*Boston paper.*

Bargain-Hunters' Corner. — Diamond Baguette, 1.00 Value 69.75.—*Advertisement in Wichita paper.*

All in Favor Say "Aye!"—Legislators Offer Substitutes to Purity of Election Law.—*Modesto (Calif.) paper.*

Papa at Large.—STRAYED from —— Lamont St. N.W., white male.—*Advertisement in Washington paper.*

Wouldn't She?—Decorations were red and white, roses and poinsettas predominating, and Miss ——'s mother.—*Nutley (N. J.) paper.*

As Thousands Gasped.—Olin Dutra, national open champion, came back to sink a 451-foot putt for a birdie 4 on the last hole.—*New York paper.*

As Cameras Clicked.—The bride, entering on the arm of seed pearls. She carried a spray gown and Juliet cap of molene and her father, wore a lovely Ivory satin of white roses and lilies of the valley.—*Cleveland paper.*

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How I Improved My Memory In One Evening

The Amazing Experience of Victor Jones

"Of *course* I place you! Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle.

"If I remember correctly—and I *do* remember correctly—Mr. Burroughs, the lumberman, introduced me to you at the luncheon of the Seattle Rotary Club three years ago in May. This is a pleasure indeed! I haven't laid eyes on you since that day. How is the grain business? How did that merger work out?"

The assurance of this speaker—in the crowded corridor of the Hotel St. Regis—compelled me to look at him, though it is not my habit to "listen in" even in a hotel lobby.

"He is David M. Roth, the most famous memory expert in the United States," said my friend Kennedy, answering my question before I could get it out. "He will show you a lot more wonderful things than that, before the evening is over."

And he did.

As we went into the banquet room the toastmaster was introducing a long line of the guests to Mr. Roth. I got in line and when it came my turn, Mr. Roth asked, "What are your initials, Mr. Jones, and your business connection and telephone number?" Why he asked this, I learned later, when he picked out from the crowd the 60 men he had met two hours before and called each by name without a mistake. What is more, he named each man's business and telephone number.

I won't tell you all the other amazing things this man did except to tell how he called back, without a minute's hesitation, long lists of numbers, bank clearings, prices, parcel post rates and anything else the guests gave him in rapid order.

*****

When I met Mr. Roth—which you may be sure I did the first chance I got—he rather bowled me over by saying, in his quiet, modest way:

"There is nothing miraculous about my remembering anything I want to remember, whether it be names, faces, figures, facts, or something I have read.

"You can do this as easily as I do. Anyone with an average mind can learn quickly to do exactly the same things which seem so miraculous when I do them.

"My own memory," continued Mr. Roth, "was originally very faulty. Yes it was—a really *poor* memory. On meeting a man I would lose his name in thirty seconds, while now there are probably 10,000 men and women in the United States, many of whom I have met but once, whose names I can call instantly on meeting them."

"That is all right for you, Mr. Roth," I interrupted, "you have given years to it. But how about me?"

"Mr. Jones," he replied, "I can teach you the secret of a good memory in one evening. This is not a guess, because I have done it with thousands of pupils. In the first of seven simple lessons which I have prepared for home study, I show you the basic principle of my whole system and you will find it—not hard work as you might fear—but just like playing a fascinating game. I will prove it to you."

He didn't have to. His Course did; I got it the next day from his publishers.

When I tackled the first lesson, I suppose I was the most surprised man in forty-eight States to find that I had learned—in about one hour—how to remember a list of one hundred words so that I could call them off forward and back without a single mistake.

That lesson *stuck*. So did the other six.

Read this letter from one of the most famous trial lawyers in New York:

> "May I take occasion to state that I regard your service in giving this system to the world as a public benefaction. The wonderful simplicity of the method, and the ease with which its principles may be acquired, especially appeal to me. I may add that I already had occasion to test the effectiveness of the first two lessons in the preparation for trial of an important action in which I am about to engage."

This man didn't put it a bit too strong.

The Roth Course is priceless! I can *count* on my memory now. I can call the name of any man I have met before—and I keep getting better. I can remember any figures I wish to remember. Telephone numbers come to mind instantly, once I have filed them by Mr. Roth's easy method.

The old fear of forgetting has vanished. I used to be "scared stiff" on my feet—because I wasn't *sure*. I couldn't remember what I wanted to say.

Now I am sure of myself, confident, and "easy as an old shoe" when I get on my feet at the club, at a banquet, in a business meeting, or in any social gathering.

The most enjoyable part of it all is that I am now a good conversationalist—and I used to be as silent as a sphinx when I got into a crowd of people who knew things.

Now I can call up like a flash of lightning most any fact I want right at the instant I need it most. I used to think a "hair trigger" memory belonged only to the prodigy and genius. Now I see that every man of us has that kind of a memory if he knows how to make it work.

I tell you it is a wonderful thing, after groping around in the dark for so many years to be able to switch the big searchlight on your mind and see instantly everything you want to remember.

This Roth Course will do wonders in your office.

Since we took it up you never hear anyone in *our* office say "I guess" or "I think it was about so much" or "I forget that right now" or "I can't remember" or "I must look up his name." Now they are right there with the answer—like a shot.

Here is just a bit from a letter of a well-known sales manager up in Montreal:

> "Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Anyone—I don't care who he is—can improve his Memory 100% in a week and 1,000% in six months."

My advice to you is don't wait another minute. Send for Mr. Roth's amazing course and see what a wonderful memory you have got. Your dividends in *increased power* will be enormous.

VICTOR JONES.

Send No Money

So confident are the publishers of the Roth Memory Course that you will be amazed to see how easy it is to double, yes, triple your memory power in a few short hours, that they are willing to send the course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course send only $3.50 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn. WALTER J. BLACK, Inc., Dept. 43, 2 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

FREE EXAMINATION OFFER

WALTER J. BLACK, Inc.

Dept. 43, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Please send me, in a plain container, the Roth Memory Course of seven lessons. I will either remail the course to you within five days after its receipt or send you $3.50.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

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FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS

In 1885, fifty years ago, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was formed.

There were few telephones then and service was slow, uncertain and limited to separate communities. In that year the largest number of telephones in any one city was 8400, in New York.

New York now has 1,500,000; Chicago, 800,000; Philadelphia, 350,000.

From your own Bell telephone you may talk with any one of 17,000,000 other telephones in this country and most of those in foreign lands. Today, 93% of all the world's telephones are within reach of the Bell telephone in your home or office.

This year marks also the Twentieth Anniversary of the opening of the first transcontinental line, from New York to San Francisco, and the Eighth Anniversary of the opening of transatlantic service.

The work of improving Bell telephone communication is never ended . . . it goes on and on toward a constantly higher standard. Further improvements as important as those of the past half-century will come through Bell System research, manufacturing and unified operation.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

To make your telephone service dependable, 94 per cent of the Bell System's 80,000,000 miles of wire is now in storm-resisting, lead-covered cable. Sixty-five per cent of it is buried beneath the ground.

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